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New species of and records for jumping spiders of the subfamily Spartaeinae (Aranei: Salticidae)

Новые виды и находки пауков-скакунчиков из подсемейства Spartaeinae (Aranei: Salticidae)

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KEY WORDS: Diagnoses, faunistic records, *Brettus*, *Gelotia*, *Meleon*, new species, *Portia*, *Spartaeus*, *Veissella*, SE Asia, Madagascar.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Диагнозы, фаунистические находки, *Brettus*, *Gelotia*, *Meleon*, *Portia*, *Spartaeus*, *Veissella*, ЮВ Азия, Мадагаскар, новые виды.

ABSTRACT. Eighteen species of the Spartaeinae are considered in the present paper. Ten are diagnosed and described as new species: *Brettus storki* sp.n. (♂♀; Brunei); *Meleon insulanus* sp.n. (♂♀, Madagascar). *M. raharizonina* sp.n. (♂, Madagascar); *M. tsaratanana* sp.n. (♀, Madagascar); *Mintonia ignota* sp.n. (♂, Northern Thailand); *Spartaeus abramovi* sp.n. (♂♀, Vietnam); *S. banthamus* sp.n. (♀, Laos); *S. jaegeri* sp.n. (♂, Laos); *S. noctivagus* sp.n. (♂♀, Laos); and *Veissella milloti* sp.n. (♂, the Comoros). Two poorly known species are illustrated and redescribed: *Spartaeus thailandicus* Wanless, 1984 (♀, Northern Thailand) and *S. zhangi* Peng et Li, 2002 (♂♀, Laos). The female of *S. zhangi* is described for the first time. Additional faunistic records and comments are given for six species: *Gelotia lanka* Wijesinghe, 1991 (♀, Sri Lanka); *Portia albimana* (Simon, 1900) (♂, Sri Lanka); *P. fimbriata* (Doleschall, 1859) (♂♀, Sri Lanka and Malaysia); *P. labiata* (Thorell 1882) (♂♀, Sri Lanka and Singapore); *P. schultzi* Karsch, 1878 (♀, Madagascar); and *Spartaeus spinimanus* (Thorell, 1878) (♂♀, Singapore and Thailand).

РЕЗЮМЕ. Восемнадцать видов Spartaeinae рассмотрены в настоящей статье. Десять описаны как новые: *Brettus storki* sp.n. (♂♀; Бруней); *Meleon insulanus* sp.n. (♂♀, Мадагаскар). *M. raharizonina* sp.n. (♂, Мадагаскар); *M. tsaratanana* sp.n. (♀, Мадагаскар); *Mintonia ignota* sp.n. (♂, северный Таиланд); *Spartaeus abramovi* sp.n. (♂♀, Вьетнам); *S. banthamus* sp.n. (♀, Лаос); *S. jaegeri* sp.n. (♂, Лаос); *S. noctivagus* sp.n. (♂♀, Лаос); и *Veissella milloti* sp.n. (♂, Коморы). Два малоизвестных вида иллюстрированы и переописаны: *Spartaeus thailandicus* Wanless, 1984 (♀, Northern Thailand) и *S. zhangi* Peng et Li, 2002 (♂♀, Laos). Самка *S. zhangi* описана впервые. Дополнительные фаунистические находки и комментарии даны для шести видов: *Gelotia lanka* Wijesinghe, 1991 (♀, Шри-Ланка); *Portia albimana* (Simon, 1900) (♂, Шри-Ланка); *P. fimbriata* (Doleschall, 1859) (♂♀, Шри-Ланка и Малайзия); *P. labiata* (Thorell 1882) (♂♀, Шри-Ланка и Сингапур); *P. schultzi* Karsch, 1878 (♀, Мадагаскар); and *Spartaeus spinimanus* (Thorell, 1878) (♂♀, Сингапур и Таиланд).

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Introduction

Jumping spiders of the subfamily Spartaeinae, which was originally defined by Wanless [1984] and then redefined by Rodrigo & Jackson [1992], currently includes 19 extant and 5 fossil genera, all of which are from the Old World. Because the subfamily is believed to represent one of the most basal lineages of Salticidae, it has been the subject of numerous taxonomic and behavioural studies. As a result, most genera of the Spartaeinae have been either properly revised, or recently described [e.g., Żabka & Kovac, 1996; Zhang *et al*., 2006]. Yet, most of the 120 spartaeine species described [see Platnick, 2007] remain known from a few specimens, often only from original descriptions and from one/two localities. It is hardly surprising that any new collection of Salticidae taken from tropical

regions brings either new records, or new species of the Spartaeinae. The aims of this study are (1) to (re)describe twelve new or poorly known sparateine species from tropical Africa and South-East Asia, and (2) to provide additional faunistic records for six other species.

Material and methods

This work is based on both museum collections and material newly collected in South East Asia. A total of 41 specimens has been (re)examined. Specimens for this study were borrowed from or distributed among the following museums: BMNH — Department of Entomology, the British Museum of Natural History, London, UK (Ms J. Beccaloni); HECO — Hope Entomological Collection, Oxford, UK (Mr. J. Hogan); MHNG — Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Geneve, Switzerland (Dr P. Schwendinger); MRAC — Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium (Dr. R. Jocqué); SMFM — Naturmuseum und Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main, Germany (Dr P. Jäger); ZMMU — Zoological Museum of the Moscow University, Moscow, Russia (Dr. K.G. Mikhailov).

The abbreviations used in the text: *Eyes*: AME — anterior median eye, PLE — posterior lateral eye(s). *Leg segments*: Fm — femur, Pt — patella, Tb — tibia, Mt — metatarsus. *Position of spines on legs*: ap — apical, d — dorsal, pr — prolateral, rt — retrolateral, v — ventral. For the leg spination the system adopted is that used by Ono [1988]. The sequence of leg segments in measurement data is as follows: femur + patella + tibia + metatarsus + tarsus. For already known species only references to the original descriptions are provided. For a complete set of taxonomic references see Platnick [2007]. All measurements are in mm.

Survey of species

Brettus Thorell, 1895

The small genus *Brettus* consists of the six described species [Wanless, 1984; Platnick, 2007], with the majority of them occurring in the Oriental Region (from India and Sri Lanka to Indonesia). A single species, *B. madagascarensis* (Peckham et Peckham, 1903), was reported from Madagascar [see Wanless, 1980]. Here we describe a new species from Brunei.

Brettus storki **sp.n.**

Figs 1–10.

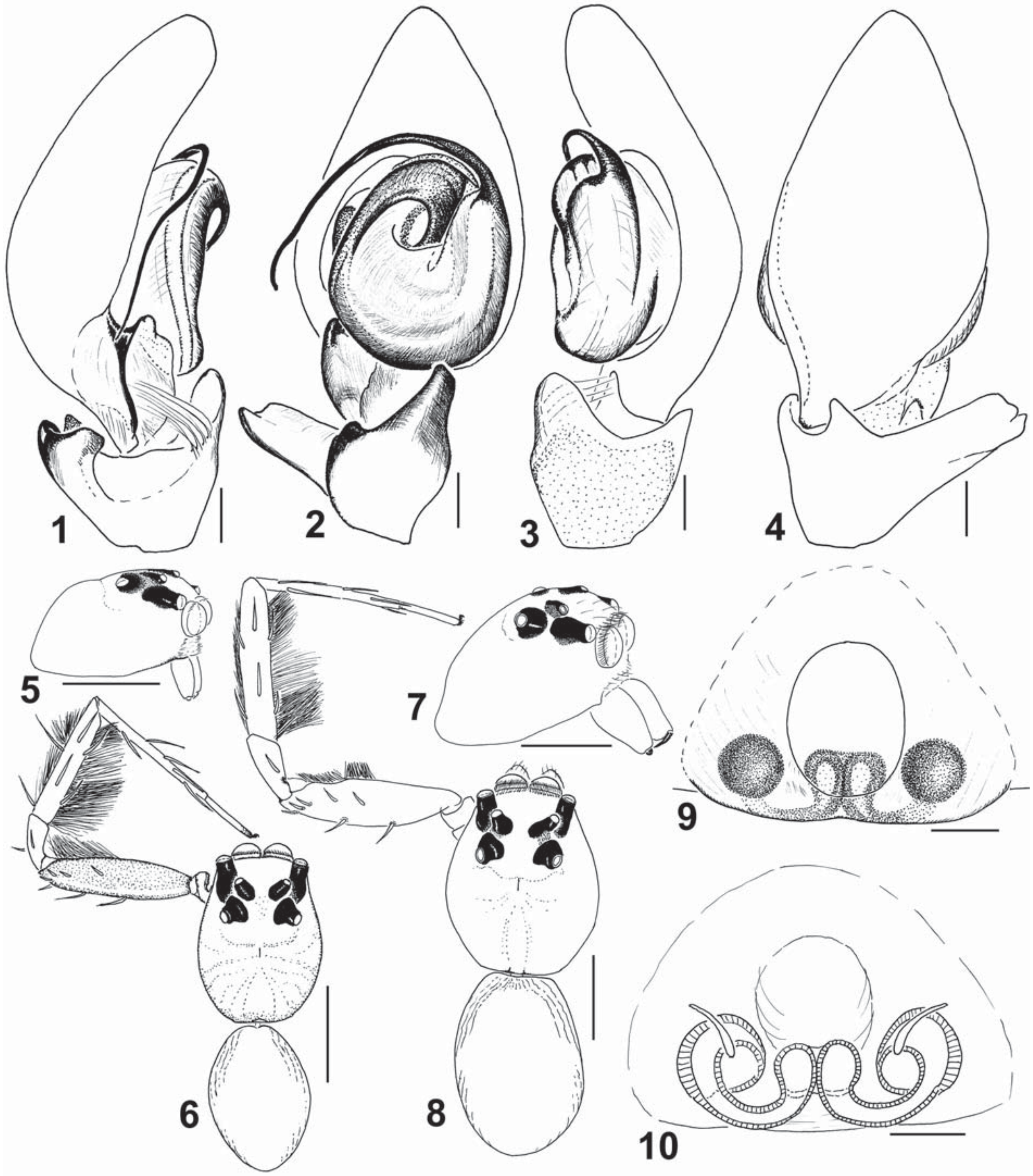
MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ (BMNH) from Brunei, Bukit Sulang, [Ladan Hills Forest Reserve (4°42'N, 114°42'E)], lowland forest, canopy fogging, [29.08–9.09.1982], Coll. N.E. Stork (No. 10). Paratype ♀ (BMNH), together with the holotype. Further details of the collection locality can be found in Russell-Smith & Stork [1995].

DIAGNOSIS. The male of *B. storki* sp.n. is most similar to that of *B. cingulatus* Thorell, 1895, from Myanmar [see Wanless, 1979: figs 1A,C,E,G], but can be distinguished by the stronger retrolateral tibial apophysis directed laterad (Figs 2, 4), not anteriad, as in *B. cingulatus*. The female of *B. storki* sp.n. is most similar to that of *B. madagascarensis* (Peckham et Peckham, 1903) from Madagascar [see Wanless, 1980: fig. 3C], but differs as it has a more ovoid epigynal depression (Fig. 9); the spermathecae of *B. madagascarensis* have not yet been examined and illustrated.

The species might belong to the genus *Neobrettus* Wanless, 1984, which differs from *Brettus* in having the square and heavily haired carapace [see Wanless, 1984; Deeleman-Reinhold & Floren, 2003]. Yet, the studied specimens have a rounded carapace, and, because they are damaged and in poor condition, almost lack the body hair/scale coverage. Only the first legs possess the ventral fringes of long dense hairs (see Figs 6, 8). Thus, we have decided it is best to describe this species in the genus *Brettus*.

DESCRIPTION. *Male* (the holotype, with the single right palp). Carapace 1.85 long, 1.40 wide, 0.85 high at PLE. Ocular area 0.70 long, 1.00 wide anteriorly and 0.85 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.40. Abdomen 1.70 long, 1.10 wide. Cheliceral length 0.55. Clypeal height 0.10. Length of leg segments: I 1.60 + 0.60 + 1.50 + 1.50 + 0.65; II 1.40 + 0.50 + 1.05 + 1.25 + 0.55; III 1.45 + 0.55 + 1.10 + 1.15 + 0.55; IV 1.65 + 0.45 + 1.45 + 2.20 + 0.70. Leg spination: I: Fm d 0-1-1-3, pr 0-0-1-1; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d, pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2-2; Mt d 1-1-0, pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2-1. II: Fm d 0-1-1-3, pr 0-0-1-1; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-1-1, pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2-1; Mt d 0-1-1, pr and rt 1-0-1, v 2-0-2. III: Fm d 0-1-1-3, pr and rt 0-0-1-1; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-1-1, pr 1-1-1, rt 1-1, v 2-2-2 ap; Mt d 0-1-0, pr and rt 1-1, v 2-0-2 ap. IV: Fm d 0-1-1-3, pr 0-0-1-0; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2-1 ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1-1; v 2 ap. Coloration. The specimen is damaged and visibly shabby. Carapace light brown, with greyish eye field and black around all eyes except for AME (Figs 5–6). Clypeus covered with silver-white hairs. Sternum and abdomen grey-yellow. Carapace and abdomen without a marked colour pattern. Spinnerets white-yellow. Book-lung covers yellowish grey. All legs yellow-grey. Femur I in its distal half with a ventral fringe of long brownish hairs. Tibia I dorsally with a row of sparse long yellow-brown hairs and with a ventral dense fringe of long (up to 6mm long) brownish hairs (Fig. 6). Palpal femur and patella yellow, palpal tibia brown, cymbium yellow brownish. Palpal structure as in Figs 1–4.

Female (the paratype): Carapace 2.45 long, 1.90 wide, 1.45 high at PLE. Ocular area 0.95 long, 1.25 wide anteriorly and 1.05 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.45. Abdomen 2.25 long, 1.35 wide. Cheliceral length 0.95. Clypeal height 0.15. Length of leg segments: I 2.05 + 0.85 + 1.60 + 1.95 + 0.75; II 1.75 + 0.80 + 1.45 + 1.60 + 0.65; III 1.65 + 0.55 + 1.30 + 1.95 + 0.55; IV 2.00 + 0.75 + 1.80 + 2.60 + 0.80. Leg spination: I: Fm d 0-1-1-3, pr 0-0-1-1; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d, pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2-0; Mt d, pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2-0. II: Fm d 0-1-1-3, pr and rt 0-0-1-1; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-1-0, pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2-0; Mt d 1-1-0, pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2-1. III: Fm d 0-1-1-3, pr and rt 0-0-1-1; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-1-0, pr and rt 1-1, v 1-0-1 ap pr 1-2-2 ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr 1-1-2 ap, rt 1-0-2 ap, v 1-0-2 ap. IV: Fm d 0-1-1-0-3, rt 0-0-1-1; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d, pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2-2 ap; Mt pr 1-1-1 ap, rt 1-1-2 ap; v 1-0-2 ap. Coloration. The specimen is damaged and in poor condition.. Carapace brownish yellow, with grey-yellow eye field and black around eyes (Fig. 7). Clypeus covered with silver-white hairs. Sternum yellow. Abdomen yellowish grey. Carapace and abdomen without a marked colour pattern. Spinnerets and book-lung covers pale yellow. All legs yellow. Tibia I dorsally with a row of sparse yellow-brown hairs, and with a dense fringe of long (up to



Figs 1–10. *Brettus storki* sp.n. (♂ holotype, ♀ paratype): 1 — male palp, retrolateral view; 2 — ditto, ventral view; 3 — ditto, median view; 4 — ditto, dorsal view; 5 — male carapace, lateral view; 6 — male body, dorsal view; 7 — female carapace, lateral view; 8 — female body, dorsal view; 9 — epigyne, ventral view; 10 — spermathecae, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.1 mm (1–4, 9–10), 1 mm (5–8).

Рис. 1–10. *Brettus storki* sp.n. (♂ голотип, ♀ паратип): 1 — пальпа самца, сзади-сбоку; 2 — тоже, снизу; 3 — тоже, медиально; 4 — тоже, дордально; 5 — головогрудь самца, сбоку; 6 — тело самца, сверху; 7 — головогрудь самки, сбоку; 8 — тело самки, сверху; 9 — эпигина, снизу; 10 — сперматека, сверху. Масштаб: 0,1 мм (1–4, 9–10), 1 мм (5–8).

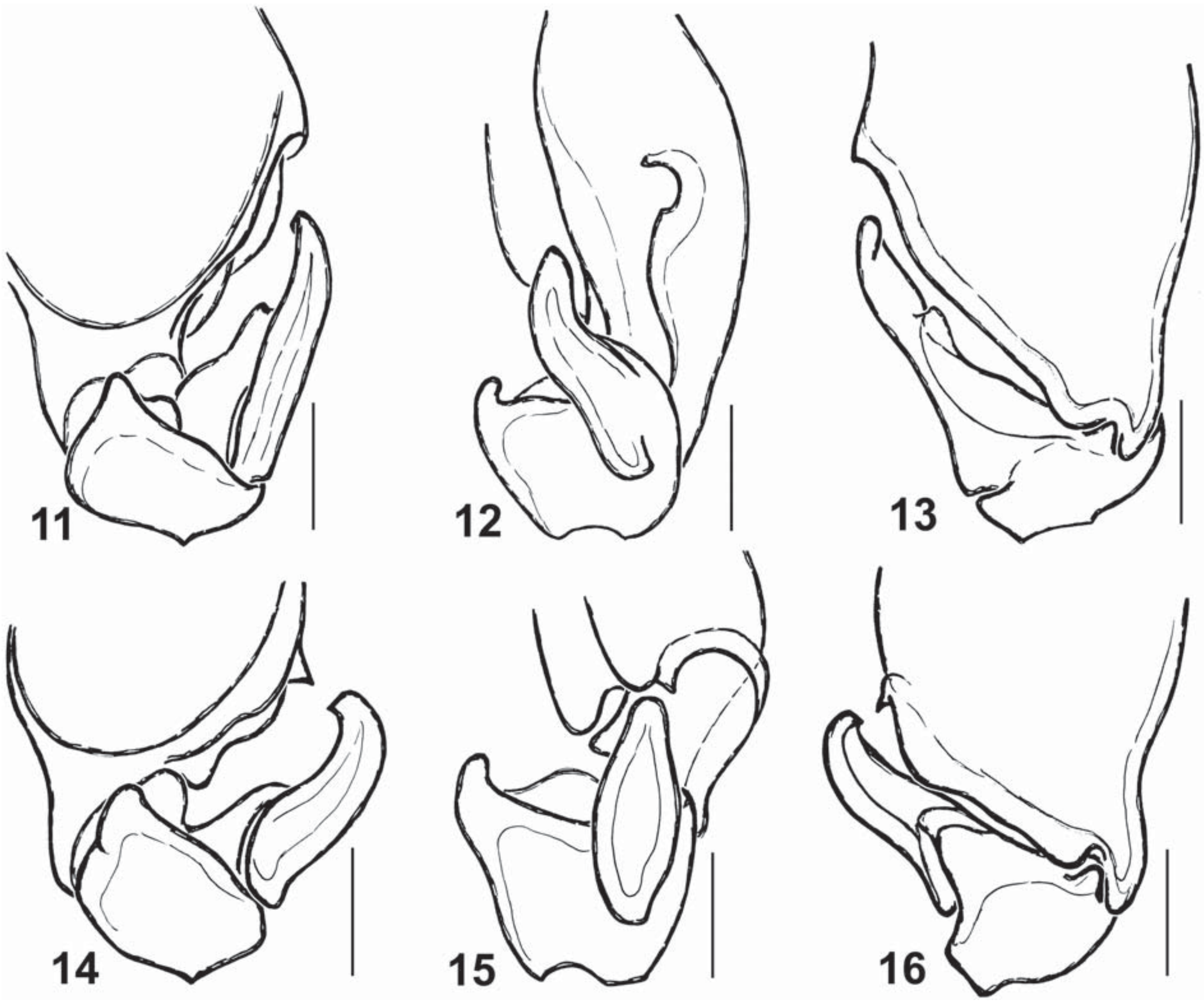
6mm long) brown hairs (Fig. 8). Palps pale yellow, covered with white hairs. Epigyne and spermathecae as in Figs 9–10.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after Dr Nigel E. Stork (UK, London), who collected the type series.

DISTRIBUTION. The type locality only.

Gelotia Thorell, 1890

The small Oriental genus *Gelotia* consists of the seven described species [Wanless, 1984; Wijesinghe, 1991; Song *et al*., 1999; Platnick, 2007] known from Sri Lanka, China



Figs 11–16. *Meleon insulanus* sp.n. (11–13; ♂ holotype) and *M. madagascarensis* (Wanless, 1978) (14–16; ♂ holotype): 11, 14 — palp, ventral view; 12, 15 — ditto, retrolateral view; 13, 16 — ditto, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.25 mm.

Рис. 11–16. *Meleon insulanus* sp.n. (11–13; ♂ голотип) и *M. madagascarensis* (Wanless, 1978) (14–16; ♂ голотип): 11, 14 — пальпа, снизу; 12, 15 — тоже, сзади-сбоку; 13, 16 — тоже, сверху. Масштаб: 0,25 мм.

(Hunan) and Malaysia. Here we provide another faunistic record for a recently described species.

Gelotia lanka Wijesinghe, 1991

Gelotia lanka Wijesinghe, 1991: 275, figs 1–6 (D♂♀).

MATERIAL. SRI LANKA: 1 ♀ (BMNH), no exact locality, "341/88, R.R. Jackson".

COMMENTS. This is the second record of the species after its original description [Wijesinghe, 1991]. The species has been known from Sri Lanka only.

Meleon Wanless, 1984

The small Afrotropical genus *Meleon* consists of five described species [Wanless, 1984; Wijesinghe, 1994; Platnick, 2007], occurring from Guinea in the west to Madagascar in the east. Here we describe three new species from Madagascar.

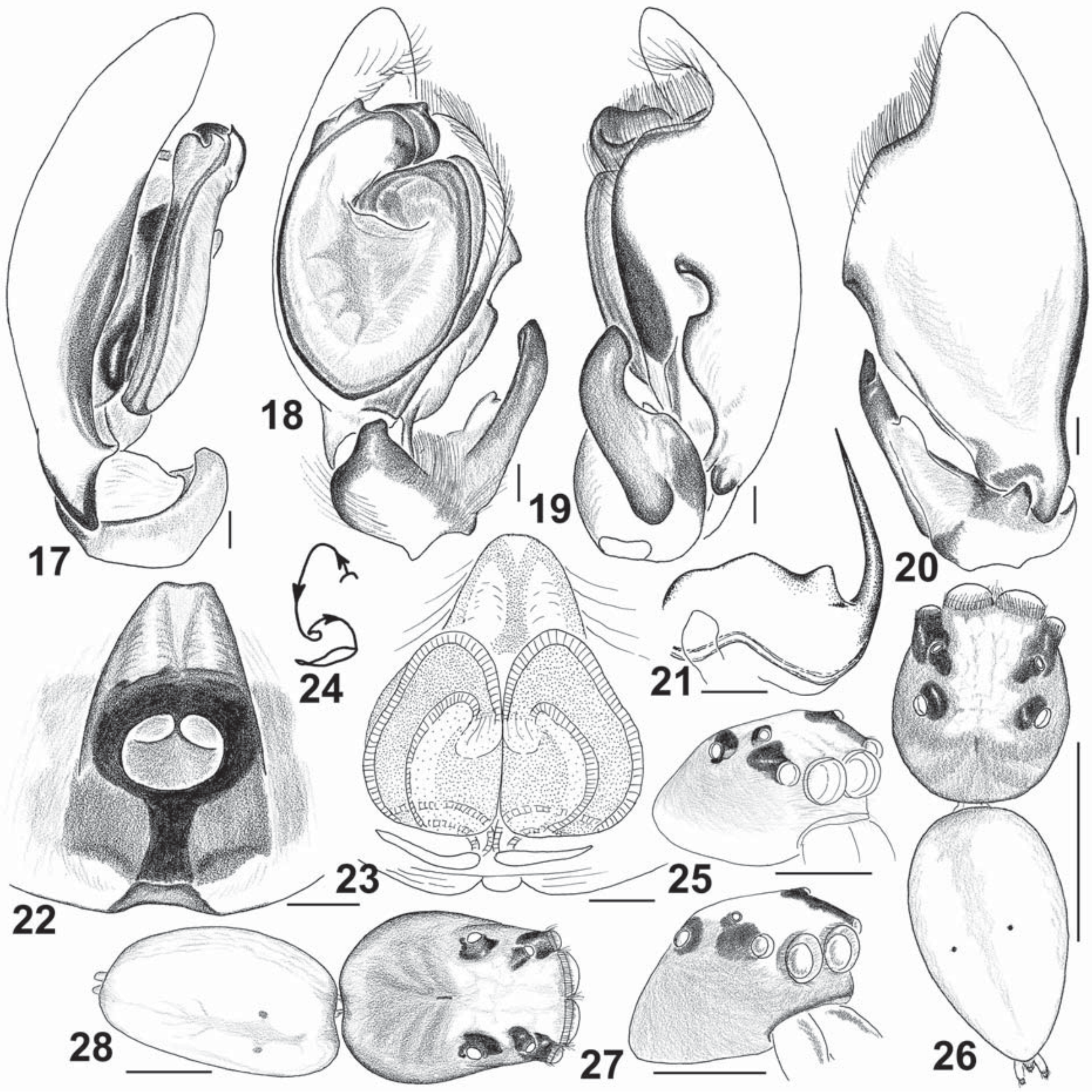
Meleon insulanus **sp.n.**

Figs 11–13, 17–28.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ (BMNH) from Madagascar, Perinet surtout Gattages [c. 18°50'S, 48°27'E; c. 1000 m a.s.l.], Reliquat, 27–30.02.1963, Emerit. Paratypes: 1 ♂ (BMNH), together with the holotype; 1 ♀ (BMNH), Prov. De Tamatave, Perinet [c. 18°50'S, 48°27'E; c. 1000 m a.s.l.], date (?), R. Legendre.

COMPARATIVE MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ of *Portia madagascarensis* Wanless, 1978 (= *Meleon m.*; Figs 14–16) (MRAC) from Madagascar, Mt. Ambohisanga (c. 15°31'S, 49°06'E), 01.1951, A. Pierrard.

DIAGNOSIS. The male of *M. insulanus* sp.n. is most similar with that of *M. madagascarensis*, but can be reliably distinguished by the narrower and longer retrolateral tibial apophysis, and by the different shape of the raised sclerotised margin of the cymbium (cf. Figs 12–13 and 15–16; see also Wanless [1978: figs 16B–D, sub *Portia m.*]). The female of *M. insulanus* sp.n. clearly differs from known fe-

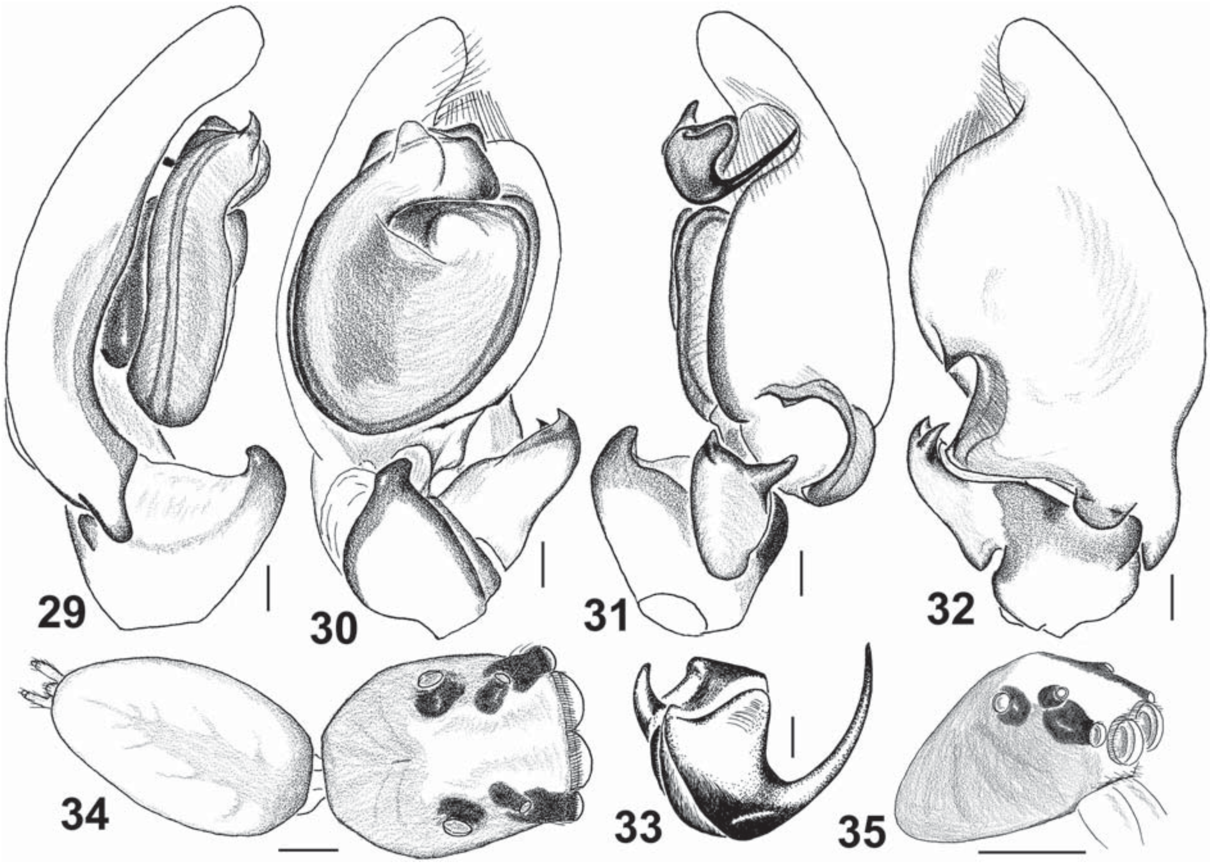


Figs 17–28. *Meleon insulanus* sp.n. (♂ holotype, ♀ paratype): 17 — male palp, median view; 18 — ditto, ventral view; 19 — ditto, retrolateral view; 20 — ditto, dorsal view; 21 — embolus, apical view; 22 — epigyne, ventral view; 23 — spermathecae, dorsal view; 24 — diagrammatic course of the insemination ducts; 25 — male carapace, lateral view; 26 — male body, dorsal view; 27 — female carapace, lateral view; 28 — female body, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.1 mm (17–23), 1 mm (25–28).

Рис. 17–28. *Meleon insulanus* sp.n. (♂ голотип, ♀ паратип): 17 — пальпа самца, медиально; 18 — тоже, снизу; 19 — тоже, сзади-сбоку; 20 — тоже, сверху; 21 — эмболюс, спереди; 22 — эпигина, снизу; 23 — сперматека, сверху; 24 — схема оплодотворительных каналов; 25 — головогрудь самца, сбоку; 26 — тело самца, дозально; 27 — головогрудь самки, сбоку; 28 — тело самки, сверху. Масштаб: 0,1 мм (17–23), 1 мм (25–28).

males of other *Meleon* species in having the rather deep, round depression of the epigyne in which the copulatory openings are situated (Fig. 22). The male and female of *M. insulanus* sp.n. have been matched provisionally, reasoning from the fact that both were collected from exactly the same locality and are indistinguishable by their general appearance.

DESCRIPTION. *Male*: Carapace 2.20 long, 1.70 wide, 1.45 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.15 long, 1.45 wide anteriorly and 1.35 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.50. Abdomen 2.65 long, 1.55 wide. Cheliceral length 0.90. Clypeal height 0.25. Length of leg segments: I 2.10 + 0.80 + 2.35 + 2.25 + 1.05; II 2.00 + 0.75 + 1.80 + 1.80 + 0.80; III 1.75 + 0.65 + 1.65 + 1.80 + 0.70; IV 2.15 + 0.75 + 1.85 + 2.75 + 0.85. Leg spination: I: Fm d 0-1-1-3, pr and rt 0-0-1-1-0; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-1, pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2-0; Mt d 0-1-1-0, pr and rt 1-1-1, v 2-0-0-1 ap. II: Fm d 0-1-1-3, pr and rt 0-0-1-1-0; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-1-1, pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2-2; Mt d 0-2-0, pr 1-0-2 ap or 1-0-1-1 ap, rt 1-1-2 ap, v 2-0-1 ap. III: Fm d 0-1-1-3, pr and rt 0-0-1-1-0; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-



Figs 29–35. *Meleon raharizonina* sp.n. (♂ holotype): 29 — palp, median view; 30 — ditto, ventral view; 31 — ditto, retrolateral view; 32 — ditto, dorsal view; 33 — embolus, apical view; 34 — body, dorsal view; 35 — carapace, lateral view. Scale lines: 0.1 mm (29–33), 1 mm (34–35).

Рис. 29–35. *Meleon raharizonina* sp.n. (♂ голотип): 29 — пальпа, медиально; 30 — тоже, снизу; 31 — тоже, сзади-сбоку; 32 — тоже, сверху; 33 — эмболюс, спереди; 34 — тело, сверху; 35 — головогрудь, сбоку. Масштаб: 0,1 мм (29–33), 1 мм (34–35).

0-1, pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2-2 ap; Mt d 0-2-0, pr and rt 1-1-2 ap, v 2-0-1 ap. IV: Fm d 0-1-1-3, pr 0-0-1-1-0, rt 0-0-0-1-0; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-1, pr and rt 1-1, v 2-1-2 or 2-2-2 ap; Mt d 0-2-0, pr 1-1-2 ap, rt 1-0-2 ap; v 1-0-2 ap. Coloration. Carapace light brown, with greyish white eye field and black around eyes (Fig. 25). Sternum pale yellow. Clypeus brownish yellow, covered with white hairs and with a single row of brownish bristles. Chelicerae brownish yellow, anteriorly each with a grey-brown stripe, not reaching the tip of chelicera. Abdomen pale yellow, dorsally with a poorly visible medial grey-yellow stripe, narrowing to the rear end of abdomen (Fig. 26). Book-lung covers and spinnerets pale yellow. All legs pale yellow, covered with white hairs. Femora and patellae of the palps pale yellow, their tibia brown. Cymbium yellow-brown, covered with brownish white hairs. Palpal structure as in Figs 11–13, 17–21.

Female: Carapace 2.50 long, 2.00 wide, 1.65 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.30 long, 1.55 wide anteriorly and 1.50 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.55. Abdomen 2.80 long, 1.70 wide. Cheliceral length 1.20. Clypeal height 0.25. Length of leg segments: I 2.25 + 0.90 + 2.00 + 1.85 + 0.85; II 2.15 + 0.85 + 1.60 + 1.70 + 0.75; III 1.80 + 0.80 + 1.30 + 1.70 + 0.70; IV 2.25 + 0.80 + 1.85 + 2.75 + 0.75. Leg spination: I: Fm d 0-1-1-3, pr and rt 0-0-1-1; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-1-0, pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2-0; Mt pr 1-1-1 ap, rt 1-2-1 ap, v 2-2-0. II: Fm d 0-1-1-3, pr and rt 0-0-1-1; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-1-0, pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2-0; Mt pr 1-1-1-1 ap, rt 1-2-1 ap, v 2-2-1 ap. III: Fm d 0-1-1-3, pr and rt 0-0-1-1; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d, pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2-2 ap; Mt pr and rt 1-0-2-2 ap, v 2-0-2 ap. IV: Fm d 0-1-1-3, pr 0-0-1-0; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d, pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2-2 ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1-0-2 ap; v 0-1-1-1-0-2 ap or 0-1-1-1-1-0-2 ap. Coloration. Carapace brownish yellow, with grey-white eye field and black around eyes (Fig. 27). Sternum yellow. Clypeus brownish yellow, covered with yellowish hairs. Chelicerae greyish yellow. Abdomen pale yellow, dorsum with a poorly visible, greyish median stripe (Fig. 28). Spinnerets and book-lung covers pale yellow. Legs I–II yellow, legs III–IV pale yellow. Femora I–II with greyish patches. Tibia I, ventrally, densely covered with yellow-brown hairs, especially dense at the distal half of the leg. Palps pale yellow. Epigyne and spermathecae as in Figs 22–23.

ETYMOLOGY. From the Latin word "*insulanus*", meaning "islander".

DISTRIBUTION. The type locality only.

Meleon raharizonina **sp.n.**
Figs 29–35.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ (BMNH) from Madagascar, "Madagascar Centre [Institut Scientifique Madagascar], Soarinandriana, Raharizonina", 24.09.1963, P. Ernest [check loc. RLG 132pp/B7].

DIAGNOSIS. The male is most similar to *M. madagascarensis* (Figs 14–16) described and known from a couple of localities of Madagascar. Both species can be easily distinguished by the structure of the massive retrolateral tibial apophysis: relatively short with a tooth directed dorsad in *M. raharizonina* sp.n. (Figs 30–32), and relatively long and without a dorsal tooth in *M. madagascarensis* (Figs 14, 16; see also Wanless [1978: figs 16B–D: sub *Portia m.*]).

DESCRIPTION. *Male*: Carapace 2.10 long, 1.65 wide, 1.45 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.25 long, 1.55 wide anteriorly and 1.40 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.50. Abdomen 2.45 long, 1.40 wide. Cheliceral length 0.85. Clypeal height 0.20. Length of leg segments: I 2.35 + 0.75 + 2.15 + 2.15 + 0.80; II 2.05 + 0.55 + 1.85 + 1.90 + 0.85; III 1.50 + 0.70 + 1.20 + 1.25 + 0.70; IV 2.05 + 0.70 + 2.75 + 2.50 + 0.70. Leg spination: I: Fm d 0-1-1-3, pr and rt 0-0-1-1-0; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-1-1, pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2-2; Mt d 0-1-0, pr and rt 1-1-1 ap, v 2-0-1-1. ap II: Fm d 0-1-1-3, pr and rt 0-0-1-1-0; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-1-1, pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2-2 ap; Mt d 0-1-0, pr and rt 1-1-1 ap, v 2-0-1-1 ap. III: Fm d 0-1-1-3, pr and rt 0-0-1-1-0; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d, pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2-2 ap; Mt d 0-1-0, pr and rt 1-1-0-2 ap, v 2-0-0-1 ap. IV: Fm d 0-1-1-3, pr 0-0-1-1-0, rt 0-0-0-1-0; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d, pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2-2 ap; Mt d 0-2-0, pr 1-0-1-2 ap, rt 1-1-2 ap; v 2-0-2 ap. Coloration. Carapace brownish yellow, with grey-white eye field and black around eyes (Fig. 35). Sternum pale yellow. Clypeus yellowish, covered with white hairs and with a row of white bristles. Chelicerae pale yellow, anteriorly tinged with grey. Abdomen pale yellow, dorsum with a poorly visible yellow stripe (Fig. 34). Spinnerets and book-lung covers pale yellow. All legs pale yellow. Metatarsi and tibia I brown. Palpal femora and patellae pale yellow, palpal tibia pale yellow, with brown apophyses. Cybium pale yellow, with brown flanges. Palpal structure as in Figs 29–33.

Female: unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific name is used as a noun in apposition referring to the type locality, Raharizonina in Madagascar.

DISTRIBUTION. The type locality only.

Meleon tsaratanana **sp.n.**

Figs 36–40.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♀ (BMNH) from Madagascar (its northern part), Tsaratanana massif, 1500m a.s.l., 1949, R. Paullan.

DIAGNOSIS. The new species is most similar with *M. guineensis* (Berland et Millot, 1941) known from tropical West Africa, but can be easily distinguished from it by the shorter and wider median septum of the epigyne, which appears as curved proximal projection (arrowed in Fig. 37), and by the different conformation of the spermathecae (cf. Fig. 38 and figs 1–2 in Wijesinghe [1994]).

DESCRIPTION. *Male*: unknown.

Female: Carapace 2.35 long, 1.85 wide, 1.30 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.20 long, 1.55 wide anteriorly and 1.35 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.45. Abdomen 2.75 long, 1.85 wide. Cheliceral length 0.85. Clypeal height 0.15. Length of leg segments: I 1.75 + 0.85 + 1.60 + 1.65 + 0.75; II 1.80 + 0.75 + 1.35 + 1.65 + 0.75; III 1.55 + 0.75 + 1.10 + 1.45 + 0.70; IV 1.85 + 0.75 + 1.40 + 2.65 + 0.75. Leg spination: I: Fm d 0-1-1-3, pr 0-1-1-0, rt 0-0-1-1; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-1-0, pr and rt 0-1-1-0, v 2-2-0; Mt d 0-1-0, pr 1-0-2, rt 1-1-0-2, v 2-0-1. II: Fm d 0-1-1-3, pr and rt 0-1-1-0; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d, pr and rt 1-1-0, v 2-2-0; Mt d 0-1-0, pr and rt 0-1-0-2, v 2-0-1 ap. III: Fm d 0-1-1-3, pr 0-1-1-0, rt 0-0-1-0; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d, pr and rt 1-1-0, v 1-1-2 ap; Mt d 0-1-0, pr and rt 1-1-0-2, v 2-0-2 ap. IV: Fm d 0-1-1-0-3; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d, pr and rt 1-1-0, v 1-1-2 ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1-2 ap; v 2-0-2 ap. Coloration. Carapace light brown, covered with white adpressed hairs. Eye field white, with black around eyes except for AME (Fig. 39). Clypeus yellow, with brown elongated spots above chelicerae. Chelicerae yellow. Sternum grey-yellow. Abdomen yellow, dorsum with brownish pattern (Fig. 40), sides greyish, venter with a couple of brownish stripes running from the epigastric furrow to the spinnerets. Book-lung covers and spinnerets grey-yellow. All legs yellow. Femora I ventrally grey-brown. Femora of all legs with two dorsal brown semi-rings in their distal halves. Patellae tinged with grey-brown. Tibiae darker (grey-brown) in their distal halves, which is especially well-marked on legs I–II, and with two yellow stripes. Proximal parts of tibiae greyish. Metatarsi with a distal and medial brown semi-rings. Tarsi yellow. Palps yellow, covered with white hairs. Epigyne and spermathecae as in Figs 36–38.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific name is used as a noun in apposition referring to the type locality, Mt. Tsaratanana in Madagascar.

DISTRIBUTION. The type locality only.

Mintonia Wanless, 1984

The Oriental genus *Mintonia* consists of the 10 described species [Wanless, 1984, 1987; Ikeda, 1995; Platnick, 2007], with the majority of them occurring in Borneo, but also in Java, Sumatra, Malaysia and Japan (Amami Islands). Here we describe a new species of *Mintonia* from Thailand.

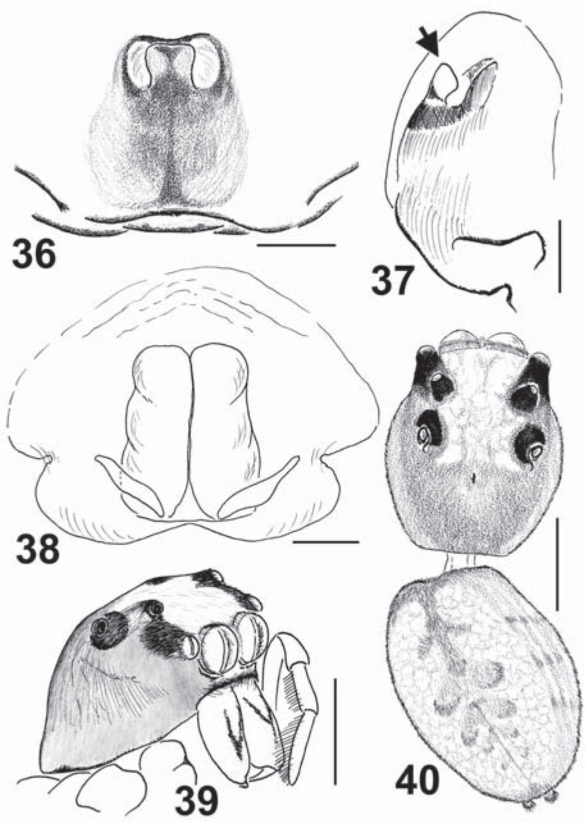
Mintonia ignota **sp.n.**

Figs 41–51.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ (MHNG) from Northern Thailand, Chiang Mai Province and District, Mae Hia Nai (c. 5 km SW of Chiang Mai city; c. 18°47'N, 98°59'E), 330 m a.s.l., a dry dipterocarp forest at the foot of the mountain (very hot and dry in February to May), 9.05.1986, P. Schwendinger.

DIAGNOSIS. The new species differs from all the known species of *Mintonia* in having the longest, lobe-like process M_3 [*sensu* Wanless, 1984, arrowed in Fig. 46; it is the tegular ledge *sensu* Wijesinghe, 1992] and the three, well-developed tibial apophyses (Figs 43–45).

DESCRIPTION. *Male*: Carapace 2.75 long, 1.90 wide, 1.40 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.40 long, 1.80 wide anteriorly and 1.65 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.60. Abdomen 3.10 long, 1.45 wide. Cheliceral length 1.20. Clypeal height 0.10. Length of leg segments: I 3.20 + 1.25 + 3.20 + 2.75 + 1.25; II 2.10 + 0.95 + 1.65 + 1.70 + 0.65; III 2.10 + 0.85 + 1.60 + 1.80 + 0.65; IV 2.75 + 0.95 + 2.40 + 2.95 + 1.00. Leg spination: I: Fm d 0-0-1-1-1, pr 0-0-0-1-1, rt 0-0-1-1-1; Tb d 0-0-1-0, v-pr 1-1-1-1-1-0, v-rt 1-1-1-1-0; Mt pr 1-1-1, rt 0-0-1, v 2-2-2-0. II: Fm d 0-0-1-1-1, pr 0-0-1-0-1-1, rt 0-0-0-1-1; Tb d 0-1, pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2-2-2-0; Mt pr 1-1-1, rt 1-0-1, v 2-2-2-0. III: Fm d 0-0-1-1-1, pr 0-0-1-1-1, rt 0-0-0-1-1; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb pr and rt 1-1, v 1-0-1-2 ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1-1, v 2-0-2 ap. IV: Fm d 0-1-1-1, pr and rt 0-0-0-1; Pt rt 1; Tb pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2-2 ap; Mt pr 1-1-1, rt 2-1-1; v 0-1-1-0-0-2 ap. Coloration. Carapace dark brown, with black around eyes (Fig. 50). Eye field covered with whitish hairs, but rest of carapace with brown hairs. Clypeus yellow-brown, covered with brownish white hairs and with a row of



Figs 36–40. *Meleon tsaratanana* sp.n. (♀ holotype): 36 — epigyne, ventral view; 37 — ditto, lateral view; 38 — spermathecae, dorsal view; 39 — carapace, lateral view; 40 — body, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.1 mm (36–38), 1 mm (39–40).

Рис. 36–40. *Meleon tsaratanana* sp.n. (♀ голотип): 36 — эпигина, снизу; 37 — тоже, сбоку; 38 — сперматека, сверху; 39 — головогрудь, сбоку; 40 — тело, сверху. Масштаб: 0,1 мм (36–38), 1 мм (39–40).

long white bristles. Chelicerae brown (Figs 48–49). Sternum yellow. Abdomen yellowish brownish, dorsum medially with brownish yellow cardial spot (Fig. 51). Book-lung covers yellow-grey. Spinnerets brownish yellow. All legs yellow. All femora with pro- and retro-lateral dark brown stripes. Femur I also with two dark brown ventral stripes on its proximal half and with a dark brown patch on its distal end; it also possesses the well-developed femoral organ (arrowed in Fig. 47). Tibia I ventrally with long bristles. All patellae ventrally dark brown. Palps yellow-brown. Palpal structure as in Figs 41–46.

Female: unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific epithet is derived from the Latin word "*ignotus*", meaning "unknown".

DISTRIBUTION. The type locality only.

Portia Karsch, 1878

The genus *Portia* consists of 17 described species [Platnick, 2007] distributed mostly in the Afrotropical and Oriental Regions [see Wanless, 1978, 1984; Murphy & Murphy, 1983], but also in the southern regions of the Palaerctic Region [Jastrzębski, 1997; Song *et al*., 1999]. Here we provide other faunistic records for four well-known species of *Portia*.

Portia albimana (Simon, 1900)

Linus albimanus Simon, 1900: 33 (D♂).

MATERIAL. SRI LANKA: 1 ♂ (BMNH), no exact locality, "Sri Lanka, 364/88, R.R. Jackson".

COMMENTS. The species is known from India [Wanless, 1978], Sri Lanka [Murphy & Murphy, 1983; present data] and Vietnam [Żabka, 1985].

Portia fimbriata (Doleschall, 1859)

Salticus fimbriatus Doleschall, 1859: 22, plate 5, fig. 8 (D♂♀).

MATERIAL. SRI LANKA: 1 ♂ (BMNH), "Midget, 365/88, R.R. Jackson". MALAYSIA: 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀ (BMNH), Sarawak, "Camp S., Melineus gorge", 21.06.1978, F. Wanless (Mulu Exp. [Gunung Mulu National Park; c. 3°56'–4°16'N, 114°47'–115°00'E]); 1 ♀ (BMNH), West Malaysia, Taman Negara, nr. Kuala Tahan, with buttreves of large trees, lowland rain forest, 3–10.03.1984, P. Hillyard.

COMMENTS. This is the most common species of *Portia* known from Nepal in the north-west [Jastrzębski, 1997] throughout the Oriental Region to New Guinea and Australia in the south [Wanless, 1984]. The species has already been recorded in Sri Lanka by Murphy & Murphy [1983], but it is the first record thereof from Malaysia [present data].

Portia labiata (Thorell 1882)

Linus labiatus Thorell, 1887: 354 (D♀).

MATERIAL. SRI LANKA: 2 ♂♂ (BMNH), no exact locality, "Sri Lanka, 347/88, 349/88, R.R. Jackson"; 1 ♂ (BMNH), Peradeniya, 348/88, R.R. Jackson. – REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE: 1 ♀ (BMNH), Singapore, 9.12.1989, R.R. Jackson.

COMMENTS. The species is known from Sri Lanka east-southwards to the Philippines [Murphy & Murphy, 1983], Singapore [Song *et al*., 2002; present data] and Indonesia [Wanless, 1984].

Portia schultzi Karsch, 1878

Portia schultzii Karsch, 1878: 774 (D♀).

MATERIAL. MADAGASCAR: 2 ♀♀ (BMNH), [the north-west part of the island], Sambirano, 07.1945, J. Millot.

COMMENTS. The species is known from tropical Africa, from Guinea in the west to Madagascar in the east [Murphy & Murphy, 1983; present data].

Spartaeus Thorell, 1891

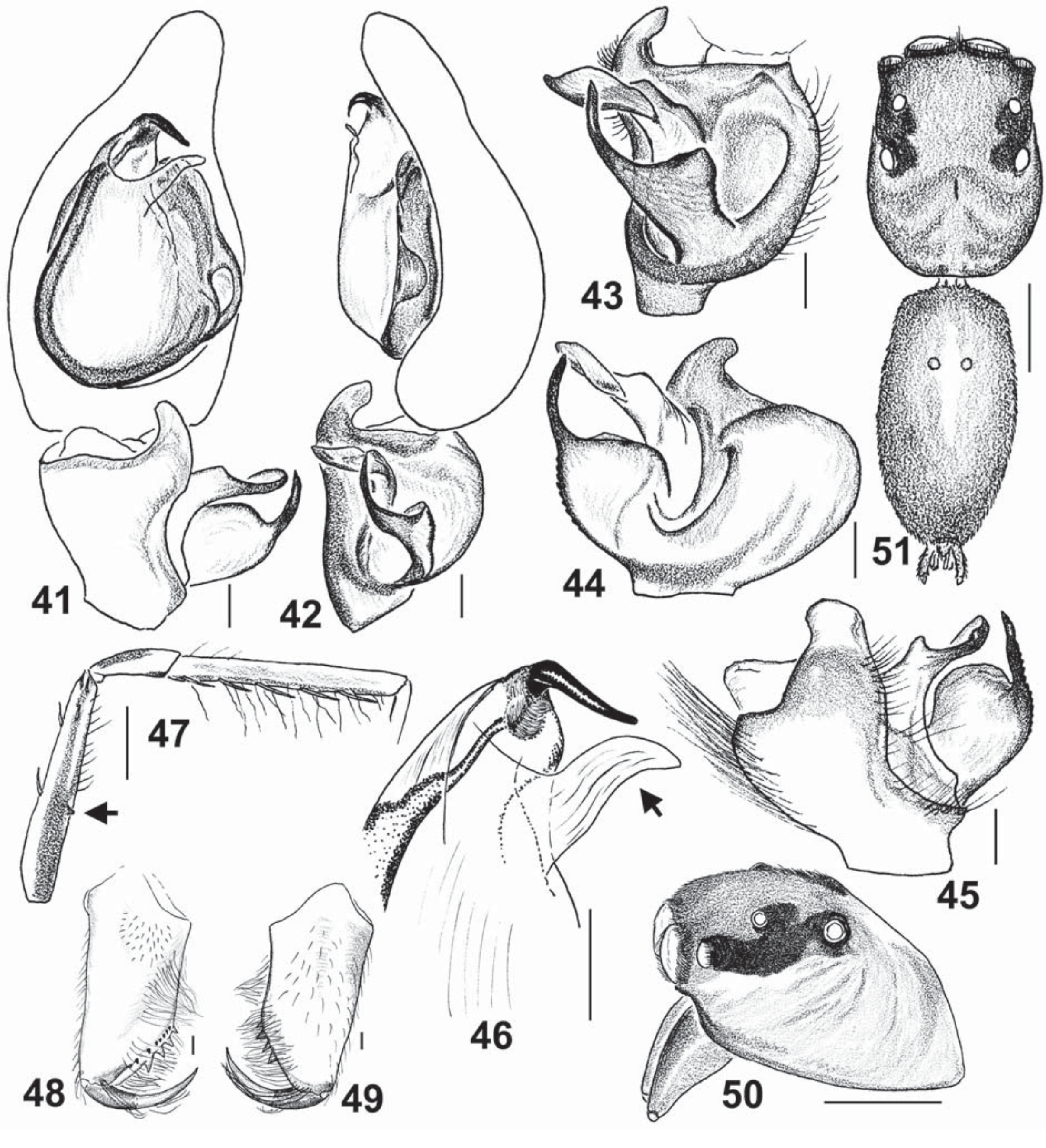
The genus *Spartaeus* consists of seven described species [Platnick, 2007] occurring in the Oriental Region [see Wanless, 1984, 1987; Peng & Li, 2002]. Most species remain known from their original descriptions and type localities only. Here we provide other faunistic records for three already known species of *Spartaeus*, and describe four new ones.

Spartaeus abramovi **sp.n.**

Figs 52–56.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ (ZMUM) from Vietnam, Ha Tinh Province, Huong Son Distr., Son Kim Community, c. 10 km S of Nuoc Sot Vil. (18°22'N, 105°13'E), c. 200 m a.s.l., at the edge of the primary mixed tropical forest, 11–26.04.2000, A.V. Abramov. Paratypes: 2 ♀♀ (ZMUM), together with the holotype.

DIAGNOSIS. The male of *S. abramovi* sp.n. is most similar to those of *S. platnicki* Song, Chen et Gong, 1991 known from Hunan and Guizhou Provinces of China [see

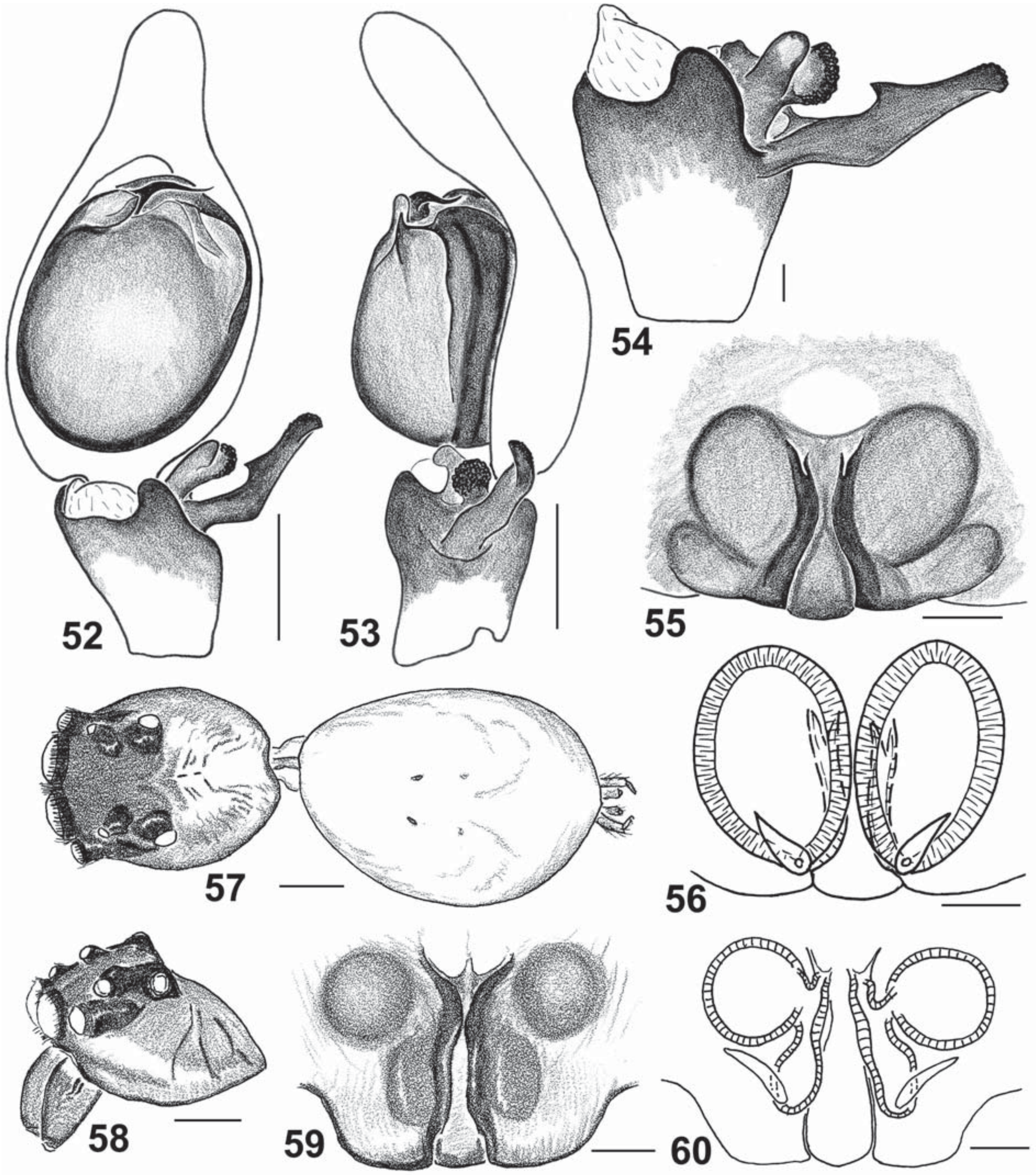


Figs 41–51. *Mintonia ignota* sp.n. (♂ holotype): 41 — palp, ventral view; 42 — ditto, retrolateral view; 43 — tibial apophyses, dorso-retrolateral view; 44 — ditto, dorsal view; 45 — ditto, ventral view; 46 — apical division, ventral view; 47 — leg I, lateral view; 48 — chelicera, rear view; 49 — ditto, anterior view; 50 — carapace, lateral view; 51 — body, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.1 mm (41–46, 48–49), 1 mm (47, 50–51).

Рис. 41–51. *Mintonia ignota* sp.n. (♂ голотип): 41 — пальпа, снизу; 42 — тоже, сзади-сбоку; 43 — тибиальные отростки, сверху-сбоку; 44 — тоже, сверху; 45 — тоже, снизу; 46 — апикальный отдел, снизу; 47 — нога I, сбоку; 48 — хелицера, сзади; 49 — тоже, спереди; 50 — головогрудь, сбоку; 51 — тело, сверху. Масштаб: 0,1 мм (41–46, 48–49), 1 мм (47, 50–51).

Peng & Li, 2002] and *S. noctivagus* sp.n. (see below), but can easily be distinguished by the strongest retrolateral tibial apophysis which is bent and notched (cf. Figs 52, 54 and figs 2B,D in Peng & Li [2002]). The female of *S. abramovi* sp.n. is closest to that of *S. banthamus* sp.n. (see below), but differs in having the larger receptacles and different configuration of the insemination duct (cf. Figs 56 and 60); further, the epigyne of *S. abramovi* sp.n. two times larger than that of *S. banthamus* sp.n.

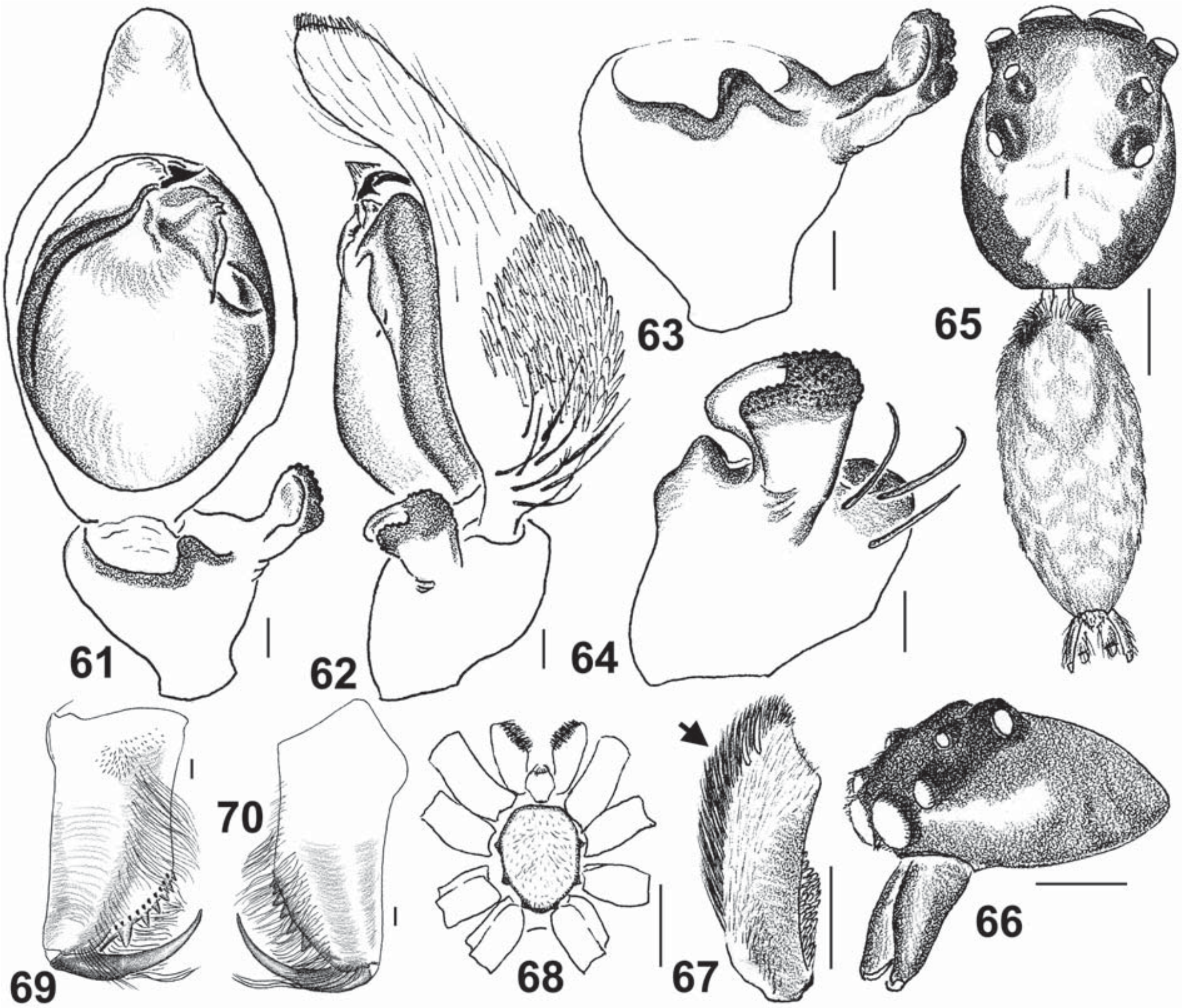
DESCRIPTION. *Male*: Carapace 4.00 long, 3.20 wide, 1.85 high at PLE. Ocular area 2.30 long, 2.63 wide anteriorly and 2.35 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.88. Abdomen 5.25 long, 2.25 wide. Cheliceral length 2.18. Clypeal height 0.18. Length of leg segments: I 6.00 + 2.35 + 6.60 +



Figs 52–60. *Spartaeus abramovi* sp.n. (52–56; ♂ holotype, ♀ paratype) and *S. banthamus* sp.n. (57–60; ♀ holotype): 52 — male palp, ventral view; 53 — ditto, retrolateral view; 54 — tibial apophyses, ventral view; 55, 59 — epigyne, ventral view; 56, 60 — spermathecae, dorsal view; 57 — female body, dorsal view; 58 — female carapace, lateral view. Scale lines: 0.1 mm (54, 59–60), 0.25 mm (52–53, 55–56), 1 mm (57–58).

Рис. 52–60. *Spartaeus abramovi* sp.n. (52–56; ♂ голотип, ♀ паратип) и *S. banthamus* sp.n. (57–60; ♀ голотип): 52 — пальпа самца, снизу; 53 — тоже, сзади-сбоку; 54 — тибиальные отростки, снизу; 55, 59 — эпигина, снизу; 56, 60 — сперматека, сверху; 57 — тело самки, сверху; 58 — головогрудь самки, сбоку. Масштаб: 0,1 мм (54, 59–60), 0.25 мм (52–53, 55–56), 1 мм (57–58).

5.25 + 1.70; II 3.60 + 1.55 + 3.15 + 2.80 + 1.10; III 3.40 + 1.40 + 2.85 + 3.40 + 1.10; IV 4.10 + 1.40 + 4.00 + 5.10 + 1.30. Leg spination: I: Fm d and pr 0-0-1-1, rt 0-1-0; Tb v 7 pairs; Mt v 2-2-2. II: Fm d and pr 0-0-1-1-1, rt 0-0-1-1; Pt pr and rt 0-1-0; Tb pr and rt 1-1, v 4 pairs; Mt pr and rt 1-0, v 2-2-2. III: Fm d and pr 0-0-1-1-1, rt 0-0-1-1; Pt pr and rt 0-1-0; Tb pr and rt 1-1, v 2-1-0-1ap; Mt pr 1-0-1ap, rt 1-1-1ap, v 2-0-1ap. IV: Fm d 1-1-2, pr 0-1-0-1-1; Tb pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2-



Figs 61–70. *Spartaeus jaegeri* sp.n. (♂ holotype): 61 — palp, ventral view; 62 — ditto, retrolateral view; 63 — tibial apophyses, ventral view; 64 — ditto, retrolateral view; 65 — body, dorsal view; 66 — carapace, lateral view; 67 — male palpal femur, lateral view; 68 — sternum; 69 — chelicera, rear view; 70 — ditto, apical view. Scale lines: 0.1 mm (61–64, 69–70), 0.5 mm (67), 1 mm (65–66, 68).

Рис. 61–70. *Spartaeus jaegeri* sp.n. (♂ голотип): 61 — пальпа, снизу; 62 — тоже, сзади-сбоку; 63 — тибиальные отростки, снизу; 64 — тоже, сзади-сбоку; 65 — тело, сверху; 66 — головогрудь, сбоку; 67 — бедро пальпы самца, сбоку; 68 — стернум; 69 — хелицера, сзади; 70 — тоже, спереди. Масштаб: 0,1 мм (61–64, 69–70), 0,5 мм (67), 1 мм (65–66, 68).

2ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1. Coloration. Carapace yellow-brown, with black around eyes, sparsely covered with balck hairs. Clypeus brown, sparsely covered with reddish hairs and with a marginal row of white scales. Chelicerae brown. Sternum yellow. Maxillae and labium yellowish brown. Abdomen dark grey, covered with brown scales and with no marked pattern; venter with two longitudinal yellow stripes. Book-lung covers yellow. Spinnerets brownish. All legs brownish yellow, with brownish patches and semi-rings on all segments. Femora I–II ventrally black in their proximal thirds; each femur also has the small but clearly visible femoral organ. Palps: femora and patellae yellow-brown, femora dorsally covered densely with short white hairs; tibiae and the proximal end of cymbium dark brown, the rest of the cymbium yellow, covered with reddish hairs; tegulum yellow-brown. Palpal structure as in Figs 52–54.

Female: Carapace 4.25 long, 3.35 wide, 2.35 high at PLE. Ocular area 2.35 long, 2.70 wide anteriorly and 2.30 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.93. Abdomen 6.25 long, 3.00 wide. Cheliceral length 1.83. Clypeal height 0.10. Length of leg segments: I 4.00 + 1.90 + 3.90 + 2.80 + 1.10; II 3.40 + 1.55 + 2.75 + 2.20 + 0.95; III 3.75 + 1.40 + 2.65 + 3.15 + 1.00; IV 3.95 + 1.55 + 3.85 + 4.60 + 1.25. Leg spination: I: Fm d and pr 0-0-1-1-1; Tb v 7 pairs; Mt v 2-2-2. II: Fm d, pr and rt 0-0-1-1-1; Tb pr 1-1, v 4 pairs; Mt pr 1-0, v 2-2-2. III: Fm d, pr and rt 0-0-1-1-1; Pt pr and rt 0-1-0; Tb pr and rt 1-1, v 1-1-2ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1, v 2-0-2ap. IV: Fm d 0-1-1-2; Tb pr and rt 1-1, v 1-1-1; Mt pr, rt and v 1-1. Coloration as in the male, but lighter and differs as follows: carapace and dorsum with a wide longitudinal yellow band; both sides of the carapace with yellow stripes running under the eyes; venter yellow, with a wide longitudinal brown band; femora I–II ventrally yellow; palpal femora and patellae yellow, but tibiae and tarsi brown and covered with white hairs. Epigyne and spermathecae as in Figs 55–56.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is names after our colleague and friend, Dr Alexei V. Abramov (Russia, St.-Petersburg), who collected the type series and other numerous spiders from Vietnam for one of us (DL).

DISTRIBUTION. The type locality only.

Spartaeus banthamus **sp.n.**
Figs 57–60.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♀ (SMFM) Laos, Prov. Khammouan, Thakek Area, Ban Tham (17°25.799'N, 104°51.906'E), c. 180 m a.s.l., carst cave, 27.02.2003, H. Steiner.

DIAGNOSIS. The female of *S. banthamus* sp.n. is closest to that of *S. abramovi* sp.n. (see above), but differs in having the smaller receptacles and a different conformation of the insemination ducts (cf. Figs 60 and 56). Besides, the epigyne of *S. abramovi* sp.n. two times larger than that of *S. banthamus* sp.n.

DESCRIPTION. *Male*: unknown.

Female: Carapace 3.25 long, 2.80 wide, 1.95 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.95 long, 2.45 wide anteriorly and 2.10 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.75. Abdomen 4.50 long, 3.50 wide. Cheliceral length 1.35. Clypeal height 0.25. Length of leg segments: I 3.50 + 1.50 + 3.45 + 2.60 + 1.05; II 2.85 + 1.25 + 2.55 + 2.20 + 0.95; III 2.85 + 1.10 + 2.45 + 3.05 + 1.05; IV 3.60 + 1.10 + 3.50 + 4.50 + 1.15. Leg spination: I: Fm d 0-1-1-1, pr and rt 0-0-1; Tb v-pr 1-1-1-1-1-1-0, v-rt 1-1-1-1-0-0; Mt v 2-2-2. II: Fm d 0-1-1-1, pr 0-1-1, rt 0-0-1; Tb pr 0-1, v-pr 1-1-1-1-1-1, v-rt 1-1-1-1; Mt pr 1-0, v 2-2-2. III: Fm d 0-1-1-1, pr 0-1-1, rt 0-0-1; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr 1-1, rt 0-1, v 0-0-1-2ap; Mt pr 1-1-0-2, rt 0-1-2, v 2-0-2ap. IV: Fm d 0-1-1-1, pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1, v 1-1-2ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1-0-2ap; v 0-2-0-0-2ap. Coloration. Carapace yellow-brown, with brown eye field and black around eyes, covered with whitish hairs. Clypeus yellow in the centre and brown on margins, covered with white hairs and with a row of long white bristles. Both sides of the carapace possess yellow stripes running under the eyes (Fig. 58). Chelicerae brown, covered with white hairs. Sternum yellow. Abdomen yellowish grey, dorsum grey, with poorly marked pattern of brownish hairs (but the specimen is in poor condition and is visibly shabby). Book-lung covers and spinnerets yellow-grey. All legs yellow. Palps yellow, but tarsi brownish. Epigyne and spermathecae as in Figs 59–60.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific name is used as a noun in apposition referring to the type locality, Ban Tham in Laos.

DISTRIBUTION. The type locality only.

Spartaeus jaegeri **sp.n.**
Figs 61–70.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ (SMFM) from Laos, Luang Nam Tha Prov., Luang Nam Tha, between Tavan 1 (20°58.702'N, 101°28.686'E; 581 m a.s.l.,) and Ban Tavanm (20°58.872'N, 101°28.875'E; 657 m a.s.l.) valleys, with stream disturbed primary forest (by hand and sweeping), 9.01.2004, P. Jäger & V. Vedel.

DIAGNOSIS. By the structure of the tibial apophysis of the male palp, the new species is most similar with *S. jianfengensis* Song et Chai, 1991, which was described and known from Hainan Province of China [see Peng & Li, 2002: figs 1B–D]. The male of *S. jaegeri* sp.n. can be distinguished by the narrower and less serrate tibial apophysis (Figs 63–64) and the wider and shorter lobe-like process M_3 [*sensu* Wanless, 1984] (Fig. 61); besides, the palpal femora are covered dorsally with white hairs (arrowed in Fig. 67).

DESCRIPTION. *Male*: Carapace 3.15 long, 2.60 wide, 1.90 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.50 long, 2.20 wide anteriorly and 2.05 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.75. Abdomen 3.20 long, 1.65 wide. Cheliceral length 1.25. Clypeal height 0.15. Length of leg segments: I 3.35 + 1.40 + 3.50 + 2.65 + 1.15; II 2.30 + 1.05 + 2.05 + 1.85 + 0.90; III 2.40 + 1.00 + 1.90 + 2.15 + 0.95; IV 3.10 + 1.05 + 2.80 + 3.25 + 1.25. Leg spination: I: Fm d 0-1-1-1, pr 0-0-1-1-1; Pt pr and t 1; Tb d 0-1, rt 1-1, v 2-2-2-2-2-2-1-2 ap; Mt pr 1-1-1 ap, rt 1-0-1ap, v 2-2-2-0. II: Fm d 0-1-1-1, pr 1-0-1-1-1, rt 0-0-1-0-0-1; Pt pr and rt 1, Tb d 0-1,pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2-2-2-2; Mt pr 1-1-1, rt 1-0-1. v 2-2-2-0. III: Fm d 0-1-1-1, pr 1-0-1-0-1, rt 0-1-0-1-1; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb pr and rt 1-1, v 2-1-2 ap; Mt pr 1-1-2, rt 1-1-1, v 2-0-2 ap. IV: Fm d 0-1-1-0-3, pr 0-1-0-1-1, rt 0-0-0-1-1; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2-2 ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1-2 ap; v 1-1-2 ap. Coloration. Carapace brown, covered with dark brown adpressed hairs, with dark brown sides and dorsally with a wide yellow band running from the eye field backwards (Fig. 66). On both sides, under eye rows, there are yellow stripes. Eye field yellow-brown, with black around eyes. Clypeus yellow, with long yellow-white hairs and a row of dark brown bristles. Sternum yellow (Fig. 68). Chelicerae dark brown (Figs 69–70). Abdomen grey-yellow, venter with a wide band of grey-brown scales and hairs, dorsum with a poorly seen reticulate pattern (Fig. 65), sides dark grey. Book-lung covers grey-yellow. Spinnerets yellow, but dark grey laterally. All legs yellow, covered with short dark brown hairs, forming patches and semi-rings. Femur I: ventrally with a lanceolate dark grey stripe and completely dark grey patch in its distal third; retrolaterally with dark grey stripe. Palpal femora yellow, dorsally covered with white hairs (Fig. 67), ventrally-proximally with yellow scales. Palpal patellae, tibiae and cymbium yellow-brown. The basal half of the cymbium densely covered with yellowish scales. Palpal structure as in Figs 61–64.

Female: unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after our colleague and friend, Dr Peter Jäger (of the SMFM), who collected the holotype and a number of other new species described in this paper.

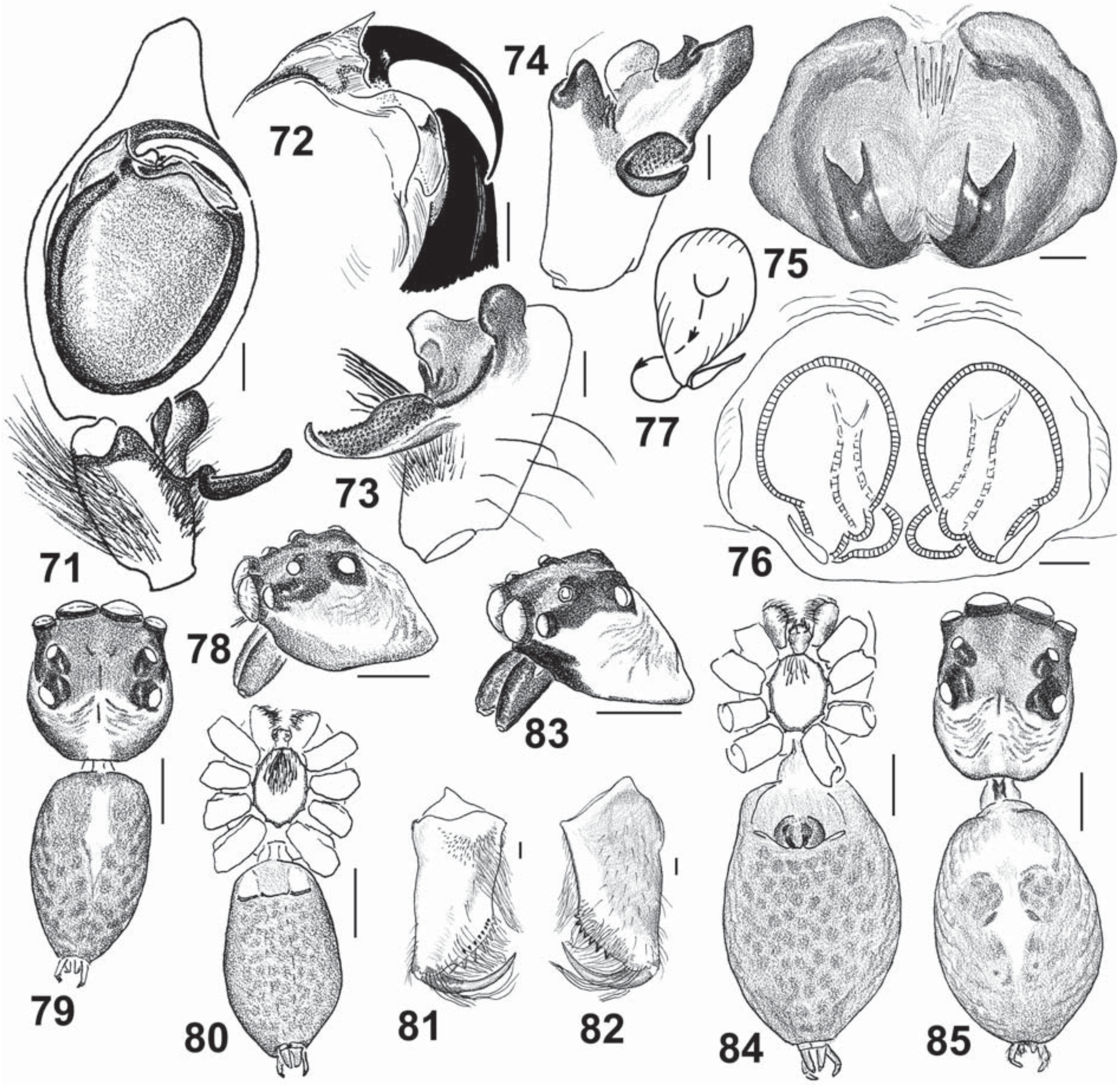
DISTRIBUTION. The type locality only.

Spartaeus noctivagus **sp.n.**
Figs 71–85.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ (SMFM) from Laos, Vientiane Prov., Vang Vieng, Tham Phadeng (18°55.486'N, 102°26.143'E), 282 m a.s.l., cave and surrounding, at night, by hand, 19.11.2004, P. Jäger & V. Vede. Paratype ♀ (SMFM), together with the male.

DIAGNOSIS. The new species is most similar to *S. abramovi* sp.n. (see above; Figs 52–56) and to *S. platnicki* from Hunan and Guizhou Provinces of China [see Peng & Li, 2002]. The male of *S. noctivagus* sp.n. can be distinguished from both related species by the shorter and wider ventral and retrolateral tibial apophyses (cf. Figs 71, 73 and figs 2B,D in Peng & Li [2002]. The female of *S. noctivagus* sp.n. differs from females of all other *Spartaeus* species in the position and shape of copulation orifices (Fig. 75) and the relatively short and round receptacles (Fig. 76).

DESCRIPTION. *Male*: Carapace 2.55 long, 2.00 wide, 1.75 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.50 long, 2.10 wide anteriorly and 1.85 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.45. Abdomen 2.75 long, 1.55 wide. Cheliceral length 0.95. Clypeal



Figs 71–85. *Spartaeus noctivagus* sp.n. (♂ holotype, ♀ paratype): 71 — male palp, ventral view; 18 — apical division, ventro-lateral view; 73 — tibial apophyses, dorsal view; 74 — ditto, retrolateral view; 75 — epigyne, ventral view; 76 — spermathecae, dorsal view; 77 — diagrammatic course of the insemination ducts; 78 — male carapace, lateral view; 79 — male body, dorsal view; 80 — ditto, ventral view; 81 — male chelicera, rear view; 82 — ditto, anterior view; 83 — female carapace, lateral view; 84 — female body, ventral view; 85 — ditto, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.1 mm (71–76, 81–82), 1 mm (78–80, 83–85).

Рис. 71–85. *Spartaeus noctivagus* sp.n. (♂ голотип, ♀ паратип): 71 — пальпа самца, снизу; 18 — апикальный отдел, снизу-сбоку; 73 — тибиальные отростки, сверху; 74 — тоже, сзади-сбоку; 75 — эпигина, снизу; 76 — сперматека, сверху; 77 — схема оплодотворительных каналов; 78 — головогрудь самца, сбоку; 79 — тело самца, сверху; 80 — тоже, снизу; 81 — хелицера самца, сзади; 82 — тоже, спереди; 83 — головогрудь самки, сбоку; 84 — тело самки, снизу; 85 — тоже, сверху. Масштаб: 0,1 мм (71–76, 81–82), 1 мм (78–80, 83–85).

height 0.10. Length of leg segments: I 2.15 + 1.05 + 2.15 + 1.65 + 0.70; II 1.80 + 0.95 + 1.60 + 1.45 + 0.75; III 1.80 + 0.85 + 1.50 + 1.85 + 0.75; IV 2.40 + 0.90 + 2.20 + 2.70 + 0.95. Leg spination: I: Fm d 0-1-1-1, pr and rt 0-1-0-1; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 0-1, rt 1-1, v-pr 1-1-1-1-1-1-1, v-rt 1-1-1-1-1-0; Mt pr 1-1-1 ap, rt 1-0-1 ap, v 2-2-2-0. II: Fm d, pr and rt 0-1-1-1; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 0-1-0, pr 1-1, rt 1-1-0-1-0, v 2-2-2-2-0; Mt pr 1-1-1, rt 1-0-1, v 2-2-2-0. III: Fm d, pr and rt 0-1-1-1; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb pr 1-1, rt 1-1-0-1-0, v 0-0-2-2 ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1-2, v 0-2-0-2 ap. IV: Fm d 0-1-1-1, pr 0-1-0-1-1; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb pr 1-1, rt 1-1-0-1-0, v 2-2-2 ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1-2 ap; v 0-2-0-0-2 ap. Coloration. Carapace yellow-brown, with brown eye field, black around eyes (Fig. 78), and a lateral brownish yellow stripe on each side running from AMEs backwards. Clypeus yellow, covered with short brown hairs and with a row of long brown bristles. Chelicerae yellow-brown (Figs 81–82). Sternum yellow, its anterior half covered with brownish hairs (Fig. 80). Abdomen yellow-grey, densely spotted with small brown dots; dorsum yellowish grey, with a poorly visible yellow cardial

spot (Fig. 79). Book-lung covers yellowish. Spinnerets brownish yellow. All legs yellow. Femora I ventrally with three black patches (two approximately in the middle, one on its distal end); each femur also possesses the well-developed femoral organ. Palps yellow-brown, femora dorsally covered with dense white hairs. Palpal structure as in Figs 71–74.

Female: Carapace 2.95 long, 2.60 wide, 1.90 high at PLE. Ocular area 2.00 long, 2.60 wide anteriorly and 2.25 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.80. Abdomen 3.95 long, 2.95 wide. Cheliceral length 1.10. Clypeal height 0.20. Length of leg segments: I 2.45 + 1.20 + 2.45 + 1.80 + 0.85; II 2.25 + 1.10 + 1.75 + 1.60 + 0.75; III 2.00 + 1.00 + 1.75 + 2.15 + 0.95; IV 2.65 + 1.10 + 2.45 + 2.95 + 1.05. Leg spination: I: Fm d 0-1-1-1, pr and rt 0-0-0-1; Tb v-pr 1-1-1-1-1-1-1, v-rt 1-1-1-1-1-1-1; Mt v 2-2-2-0. II: Fm d 0-1-1-1, pr 0-1-0-1; Pt pr 1; Tb pr 1-1, v 2-2-2-2-0; Mt pr 1-0-0, v 2-2-2-0. III: Fm d 0-1-1-1, pr and rt 0-1-0-1; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb pr and rt 0-1, v 0-0-0-2 ap; Mt pr 1-1-2 ap, rt 1-1-1 ap, v 2-0-2 ap. IV: Fm d 0-1-1-1, pr and rt 0-0-0-1; Pr pt and rt 1; Tb pr and rt 1-1, v 1-2-2 ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1-2 ap; v 0-1-1-0-0-0-2 ap. Coloration. Carapace brown-yellow, with light brown eye field and black around eyes, covered with white hairs. Clypeus yellow, with brown 'cheeks' (Fig. 83). Chelicerae brown. Sternum yellow, its anterior third covered with brown hairs (Fig. 84). Abdomen yellow-grey, densely spotted with small brown dots; dorsum grey, with white-yellow cardial spot (Fig. 85). Book-lung covers and spinnerets yellowish. All legs and palps yellow. Epigyne and spermathecae as in Figs 75–77.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific epithet is derived from the Latin word "*noctivagus*", meaning "night-walker", referring to the fact that both specimens were collected during a night catch.

DISTRIBUTION. The type locality only.

Spartaeus spinimanus (Thorell, 1878)

Boethus spinimanus Thorell, 1878: 221 (Djuv). For the reasons to consider this specific name valid in spite of the fact that it was described on the basis of an immature specimen see Wanless [1984: p. 149].

MATERIAL. REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE: 1 ♂ (HECO), "Singapore, Ridley, 1893". – THAILAND: 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀ (BMNH), no exact locality, 21–23/87, R.R. Jackson.

COMMENTS. The species is known from Sri Lanka east-southwards to Singapore and Indonesia [Wanless, 1984; Song *et al*., 2002; present data].

Spartaeus thailandicus Wanless, 1984
Figs 86–94.

Spartaeus thailandica Wanless, 1984: 151, figs 5A–D (D♀).

MATERIAL. THAILAND: 1 ♀ (MHNG), Northern Thailand, Chiang Mai Province and District, Doi Suthep-Pui National Park, Doi (=Mount) Suthep, above Pin Pak Pai Waterfall (c. 18°48', 98°55'E), 1180 m a.s.l., an evergreen hill forest near a stream (cool and humid all year round), 1–30.03.1987, P. Schwendinger; 1 ♀ (MHNG), the same locality, 1180 m a.s.l., 4.10–5.11.1987, P. Schwendinger.

DIAGNOSIS. *S. thailandicus* is most similar to *S. zhangi* (Figs 98–99) and *S. jianfengensis* Song et Chai, 1991 known from China [see Peng & Li, 2002: figs 1A–G]. The males can be easily distinguished by the structure of the retrolateral apophyses. Females of all three species possess the similarly elongated spermathecae (cf. Figs 87, 90 and fig. 1G in Peng & Li [2002]) and are almost indistinguishable. Males are required for a reliable identification of all three species.

DESCRIPTION. *Male*: See Wanless [1987].

Female (one collected at 4.10–5.11.1987): Carapace 2.40 long, 2.90 wide, 2.00 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.70 long, 2.25 wide anteriorly and 1.95 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.75. Abdomen 4.40 long, 3.15 wide. Cheliceral length 1.45. Clypeal height 0.10. Length of leg segments: I 2.75 + 1.35 + 2.70 + 1.90 + 1.00; II 2.40 + 0.95 + 1.90 + 1.70 + 0.85; III 2.20 + 1.00 + 1.95 + 2.00 + 1.00; IV 3.85 + 1.20 + 2.65 + 3.10 + 1.05. Leg spination: I: Fm d 0-1-1-1, pr 0-0-1-1-1; Tb v-pr 1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1, v-rt 1-1-1-1-1-1-1-0; Mt v 2-2-2-0. II: Fm d 0-1-1-1, pr 0-0-1-1-1, rt 0-0-1-1-0; Tb pr 1-1, v 2-2-2-2-0; Mt pr 1-0-0, v 2-2-2-0. III: Fm d 0-1-1-1, pr 0-0-1-0-0-1, rt 0-0-1-0-0-1; Tb pr 1-1, rt 0-1-0, v 1-1-2 ap; Mt pr and rt 0-1-1, v 0-2-0-2 ap. IV: Fm d 0-1-1-1, pr and rt 0-0-0-1; Tb pr and rt 1-1, v 1-1-2 ap; Mt pr 0-1-1, rt 1-1-1, v 0-2-0-0-2 ap. Coloration. Carapace brown, with yellow thoracic region (Figs 92–93) and black around eyes. Sternum yellow. Clypeus yellow, with dark brown 'cheeks'. Abdomen grey-yellow; dorsum yellow brownish, with poorly marked colour pattern (Fig. 93); venter with a wide longitudinal brown band. Spinnerets yellow-brown, book-lung covers brownish yellow. All legs yellow, but femora with dark brown dots near spines and with numerous brownish patches and semi-rings along all legs. Palps yellow, tarsi dark brown with yellow tips. Epigyne and spermathecae as in Figs 86–91.

DISTRIBUTION. China (Yunnan Province) [Peng & Li, 2002] and a few localities in Thailand [Wanless, 1984, 1987; present data].

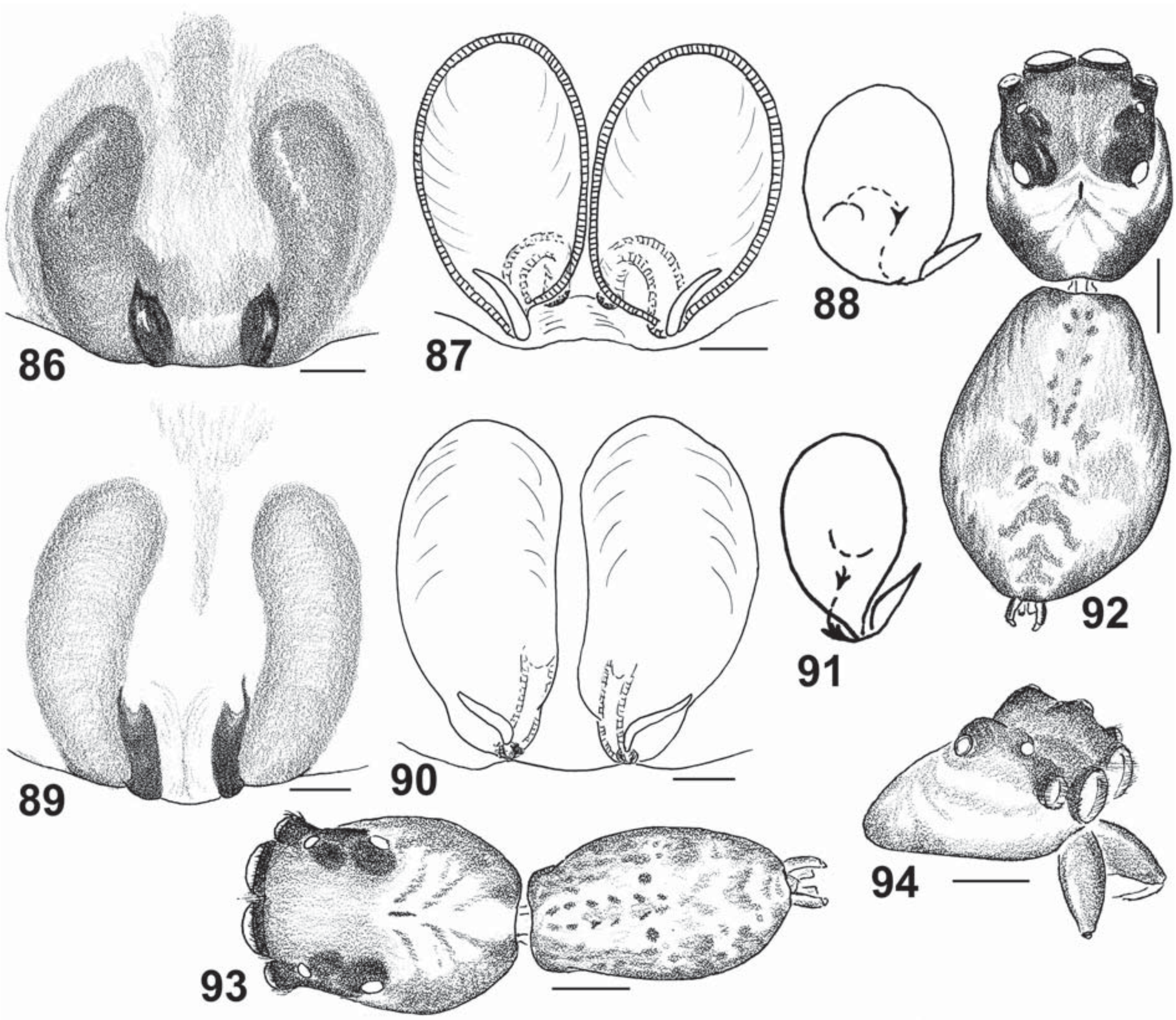
Spartaeus zhangi Peng et Li, 2002
Figs 95–106.

Spartaeus zhangi Peng et Li, 2002: 398, figs 4A–F (D♂).

MATERIAL. LAOS: 1 ♂ (SMFM), Prov. Khammouan, Thakek Area (17°26.672'N, 104°56.921'E), c. 180 m a.s.l., Felswand, Baume, Laub and Boden vor Hohle Tham En, 28.02.2003, P. Jäger; 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀ (SMFM), Luang Prabang Prov., Luang Prabang, Pak Ou, inside cave Tham Thin, by hand, 12.11.2004, P. Jäger & V. Vedel; 1 ♀ (SMFM), Luang Prabang Prov., NE Luang Prabang, Nam Ou, Nong Khiao, Tham Pathok (20°33'082"N, 102°37'925"E), c. 373 m a.s.l., outside limestone cave, at rocks, hand collecting, 16–17.03.2007, P. Jäger & F. Steinmetz.

DIAGNOSIS. This species is most similar to *S. thailandicus* [see Wanless, 1984: Fig. 5; 1987: Fig. 4] and can be reliably distinguished on the basis of males only, which differ in having the shorter M_1 and a different conformation of the tibial apophysis (Figs 95–97). Females of both species are poorly distinguished; yet that of *S. zhangi* has better marked ridges of the copulatory orifices (Fig. 98), which are invisible in the female of *S. thailandicus* (Figs 86, 89). The female of *S. zhangi* is described herein for the first time.

DESCRIPTION. *Male* (from Pak Ou): Carapace 3.85 long, 3.00 wide, 2.10 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.80 long, 2.45 wide anteriorly and 2.10 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.80. Abdomen 4.50 long, 2.15 wide. Cheliceral length 1.25. Clypeal height 0.20. Length of leg segments: I 5.35 + 2.05 + 5.85 + 4.45 + 1.50; II 3.25 + 1.55 + 2.80 + 2.55 + 1.00; III 3.15 + 1.30 + 2.50 + 3.05 + 1.05; IV 3.85 + 1.35 + 3.55 + 4.45 + 1.15. Leg spination: I: Fm d 0-1-1-1, pr 0-0-1-1-1, rt 0-0-0-1-1; Pt pr 1; Tb rt 0-1-0-0-0, v 2-1-2-2-2-2-2-2; Mt pr and rt 1-0-0-0-0, v 2-2-2-0. II: Fm d 0-1-1-1, pr 1-0-1-1-1, rt 0-0-1-1-1; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 0-1-0, pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2-2-2-1; Mt d 0-1-0, pr and rt 1-0-0, v 2-2-2-0 ap. III: Fm d 0-1-1-1, pr 10-1-1-1, rt 0-0-1-1-1; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1, v 1-1-0-2 ap; Mt pr 1-1-2 ap, rt 1-1-1 ap, v 0-1-0-2 ap. IV: Fm d

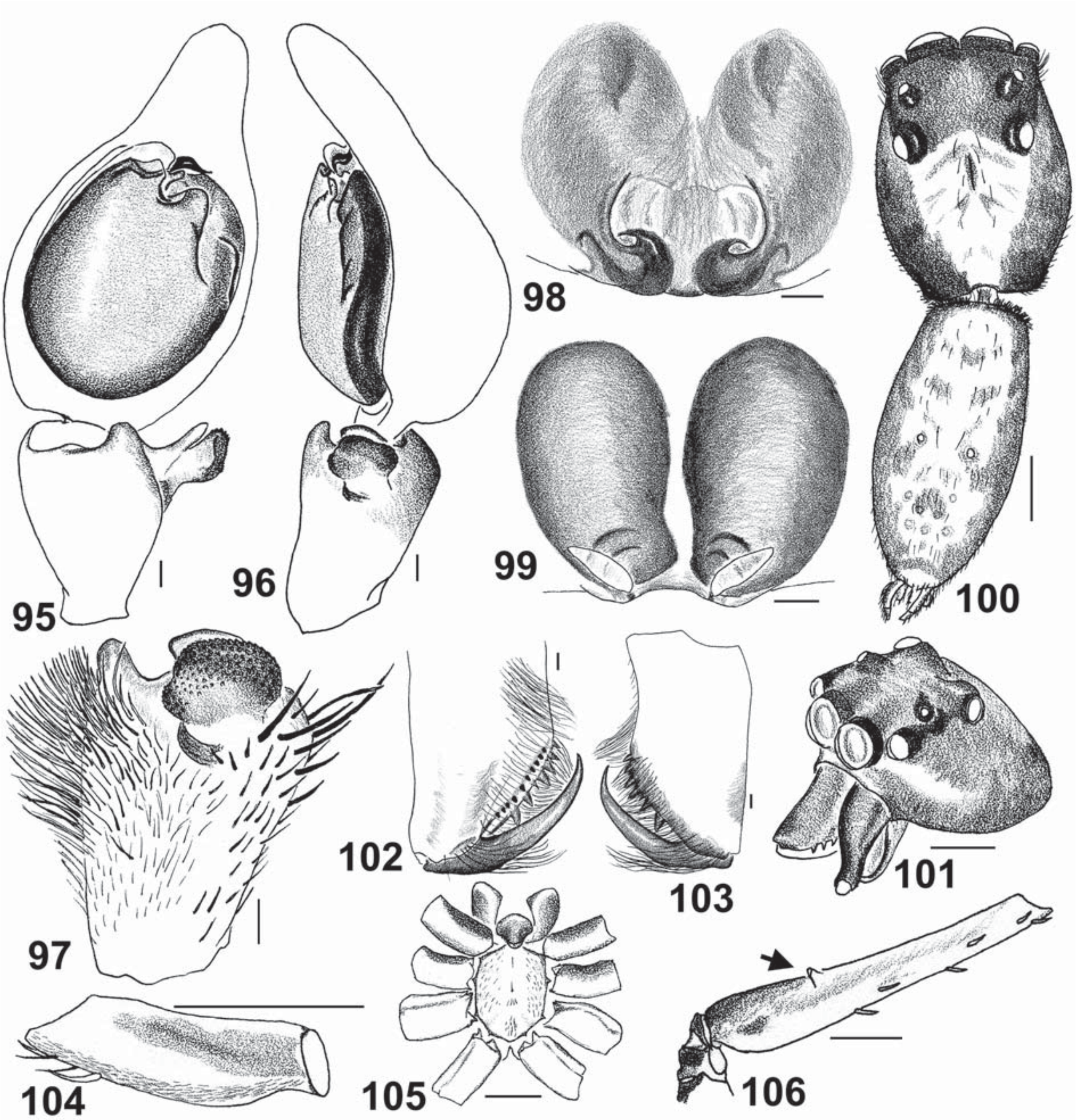


Figs 86–94. *Spartaeus thailandicus* Wanless, 1984 (from Northern Thailand): 86, 89 — epigyne, ventral view; 87, 90 — spermathecae, dorsal view; 88, 91 — diagrammatic course of the insemination ducts; 92, 93 — female body, dorsal view; 94 — female carapace, lateral view. Scale lines: 0.1 mm (86–87, 89–90), 1 mm (92–94).

Рис. 86–94. *Spartaeus thailandicus* Wanless, 1984 (из северного Таиланда): 86, 89 — эпигина, снизу; 87, 90 — сперматека, сверху; 88, 91 — схема оплодотворительных каналов; 92, 93 — тело самки, сверху; 94 — головогрудь самки, сбоку. Масштаб: 0,1 мм (86–87, 89–90), 1 мм (92–94).

0-1-1-1, pr 1-0-1-0-1, rt 0-0-0-1-1; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2-0-2 ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1-1, v 0-2-0-0-2 ap. Coloration. Carapace brown, covered with short dark brown hairs, and with yellow thoracic region (Fig. 100). Eye field brown, with black around eyes. Clypeus yellow-brown, covered with long brown and white hairs and with a row of brown bristles. On each side of carapace, there are yellow longitudinal stripes (Fig. 101). Chelicerae yellow-brown (Figs 102–103). Sternum yellow (Fig. 105). Abdomen grey-yellow; dorsum grey, with a wide yellowish band (Fig. 100); venter with a wide longitudinal brown band. Spinnerets yellow, grey on lateral sides. All legs yellow, with poorly marked brownish semi-rings of scales. Coxae I–II prolaterally with black stripes. Femur I with a large prolateral dark grey patch and with the well-developed femoral organ (arrowed in Fig. 106). Palps yellow (Fig. 104). Palpal structure as in Figs 95–97.

Female (from Pak Ou): Carapace 3.40 long, 2.85 wide, 2.55 high at PLE. Ocular area 2.10 long, 2.60 wide anteriorly and 2.30 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.85. Abdomen 4.25 long, 2.50 wide. Cheliceral length 1.15. Clypeal height 0.25. Length of leg segments: I 3.25 + 1.65 + 2.95 + 2.10 + 0.95; II 2.60 + 1.30 + 2.15 + 1.95 + 0.85; III 2.65 + 1.00 + 2.10 + 2.45 + 0.95; IV 3.25 + 1.20 + 3.00 + 3.55 + 1.20. Leg spination: I: Fm d 0-1-1-1, pr 0-0-1-1-1; Tb v 2-1-2-2-2-2-2-0; Mt v 2-2-2-0. II: Fm d 0-1-1-1, pr 0-0-1-1-1, rt 0-0-1-0-1-1; Tb pr 1-1, v 2-2-2-2-0; Mt pr 1-0-0, v 2-2-2-0. III: Fm d 0-1-1-1, pr 1-0-1-1-1, rt 0-0-1-0-1-1; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb pr and rt 1-1, v 1-1-2 ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1-1, v 2-0-2 ap. IV: Fm d 0-1-1-0-1, pr 0-0-1-0-0-1, rt 0-0-0-0-0-1; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1, v 1-2-2 ap; Mt pr 1-1-2 ap, rt 1-1-1 ap; v 0-2-0-2 ap. Coloration. Carapace brown, covered with short dark brown hairs, and with yellow thoracic region. Eye field brown, with black around eyes. Clypeus dark brown, almost black, covered with black hairs and with a row of dark brown bristles. Each side of carapace has a yellow longitudinal stripe. Chelicerae dark brown. Sternum brown-



Figs 95–106. *Spartaeus zhangi* Peng et Li, 2002 (from Laos: Luang Prabang, Pak Ou): 95 — male palp, ventral view; 96 — ditto, retrolateral view; 97 — tibial apophyses, retrolateral view; 98 — epigyne, ventral view; 99 — spermathecae, dorsal view; 100 — male body, dorsal view; 101 — male carapace, lateral view; 102 — male chelicera, rear view; 103 — ditto, anterior view; 104 — male palpal femur, lateral view; 105 — male sternum, ventral view; 106 — male femur I, lateral view. Scale lines: 0.1 mm (95–99, 102–103), 1 mm (100–101, 104–106).

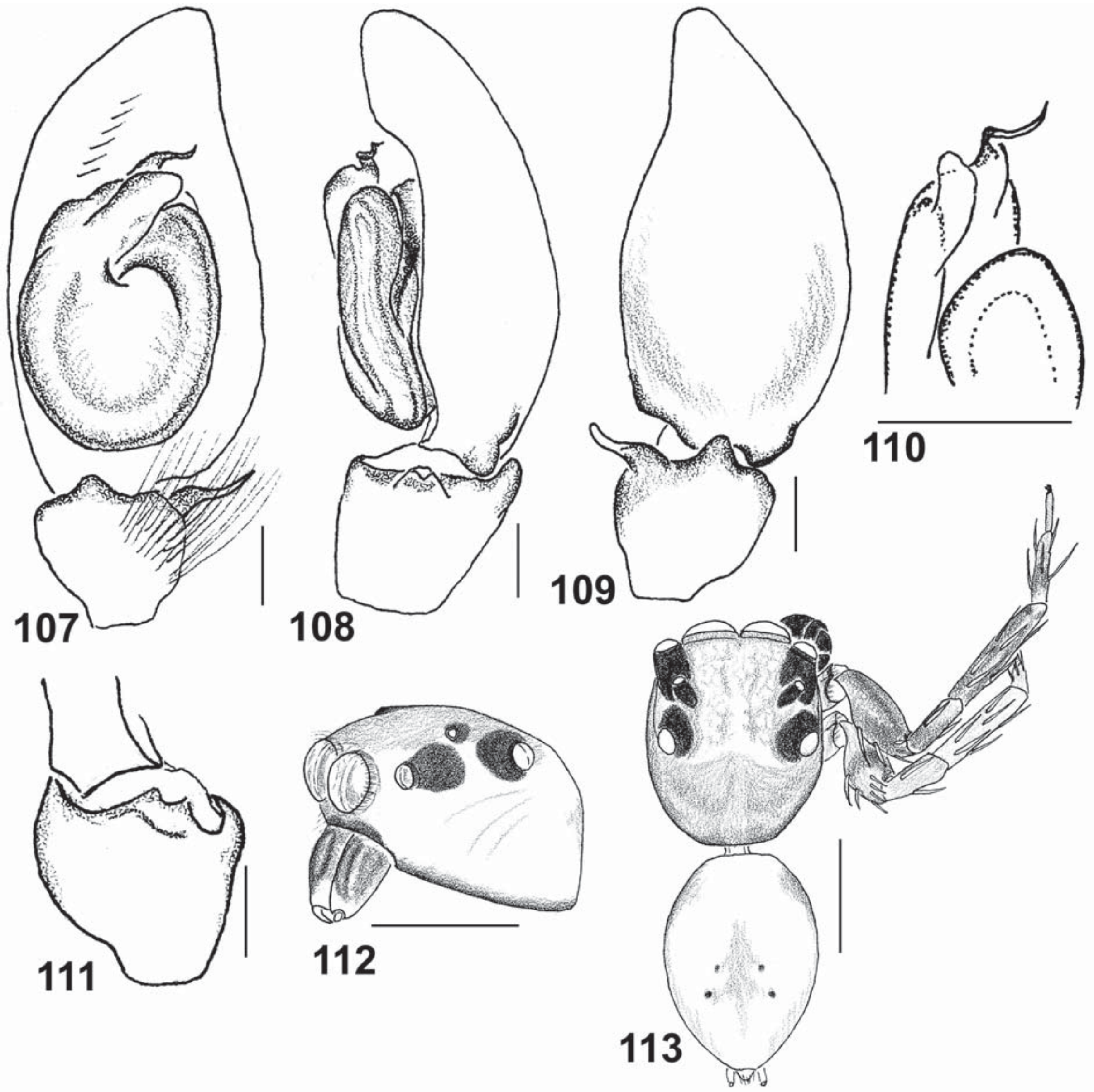
Рис. 95–106. *Spartaeus zhangi* Peng et Li, 2002 (из Лаоса: Luang Prabang, Pak Ou): 95 — пальпа самца, снизу; 96 — тоже, сзади-сбоку; 97 — тибиальные отростки, сзади-сбоку; 98 — эпигина, снизу; 99 — сперматека, сверху; 100 — тело самца, серху; 101 — головогрудь самца, сбоку; 102 — хелицера самца, сзади; 103 — тоже, спереди; 104 — бедро пальпы самца, сбоку; 105 — стернум самца, снизу; 106 — бедро I самца, сбоку. Масштаб: 0,1 мм (95–99, 102–103), 1 мм (100–101, 104–106).

ish, with yellow centre. Abdomen yellow-grey; dorsum yellow, with irregular pattern of brown scale sand hairs; venter with a wide longitudinal band of grey/brown hairs/scales. Spinnerets yellow-grey, dark grey on lateral sides. Book-lung covers grey-yellow. All legs brownish yellow, with poorly marked brownish patches and semi-rings. Palps yellow, with brown tarsi. Epigyne and spermathecae as in Figs 98–99.

DISTRIBUTION. China (Guanxi Zhuang Autonomous Region) [Peng & Li, 2002] and several localities in Laos [present data].

Veissella Wanless, 1984

Veissella has been a monotypic genus [Wanless, 1984; Platnick, 2007], with the only species *V. durbanii* (Peckham



Figs 107–113. *Veissella milloti* sp.n. (♂ holotype): 107 — palp, ventral view; 108 — ditto, retrolateral view; 109 — ditto, dorsal view; 110 — apical division, ventro-lateral view; 111 — palp, median view; 112 — carapace, lateral view; 113 — body, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.1 mm (107–111), 1 mm (112–113).

Рис. 107–113. *Veissella milloti* sp.n. (♂ голотип): 107 — пальпа, снизу; 108 — тоже, сзади-сбоку; 109 — тоже, сверху; 110 — апикальный отдел, снизу-сбоку; 111 — пальпа, медиально; 112 — головогрудь, сбоку; 113 — тело, сверху. Масштаб: 0,1 мм (107–111), 1 мм (112–113).

& Peckham, 1903) known from South Africa. Here we describe a second species, provisionally placed in *Veissella*.

Veissella milloti **sp.n.**
Figs 107–113.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ (BMNH) from Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros, Grande Comore, Nioumbadjou (c. 11°48'N, 43°18'E), Gois mort(?), 11.1954, J. Millot.

DIAGNOSIS. By the conformation of the male palp (Fig. 107), particularly by the shape and position of the embolus and the sclerotized lobe M_2 [*sensu* Wanless, 1984: Fig. 27G], the new species is most close to *V. durbanii*. This is why we have assigned the new species to the genus *Veissella*. The new species can be easily separated from *V. durbanii* by the shorter embolus and by the thin and long retrolateral tibial apophysis extended laterad (Figs 107–109).

V. milloti has no processes on the palpal tibia and patella, the key diagnostic character of *Veissella*. On the other hand, as argued by Wijesinghe [1994], *Veissella* and its most closely related genus *Meleon* show a distinctive profile of the carapace, with the highest point being at the level of

the second eye row. In *V. milloti*, it is on the level of the third row (or even slightly behind it), as in some other spartaeine genera. Thus, the generic assignment of *V. milloti* should be considered provisional until its female and more species of *Veissella* have been found and examined.

DESCRIPTION. *Male*: Carapace 1.85 long, 2.05 wide, 1.35 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.05 long, 1.55 wide anteriorly and 1.50 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.45. Abdomen 1.90 long, 1.30 wide. Cheliceral length 0.65. Clypeal height 0.15. Length of leg segments: I 1.10 + 0.55 + 0.95 + 1.05 + 0.60; II 1.20 + 0.65 + 0.90 + 0.95 + 0.55; III 1.10 + 0.50 + 0.80 + 0.85 + 0.55; IV 1.35 + 0.55 + 1.00 + 1.25 + 0.55. Leg spination: I: Fm d 0-0-1-1-3; Prt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-1-0, pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2-2; Mt d 0-2-0, pr 1-1-1, rt 1-1-1-1, v 2-0-1 ap. II: Fm d 0-0-1-1-3, pr and rt 0-0-0-0-1; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-1-1, pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2-2 ap; Mt d 0-2-0, pr 1-1-1 ap, rt 1-1-2 ap, v 2-0-1 ap. III: Fm d 0-0-1-1-3, pr and rt 0-0-0-0-1; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-1-0, pr and rt 1-1, v 0-0-1 ap; Mt d 0-2-0, pr and rt 1-1-2 ap, v 2-0-2 ap. IV: Fm d 0-0-1-1-3, pr and rt 0-0-0-0-1; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-1-0, pr and rt 1-1, v 1-1-2 ap; Mt d 0-2-0, pr and rt 1-1-2 ap; v 2-0-2 ap. Coloration. Carapace brown-yellow, with light yellow eye field and black around eyes (Fig. 112). Clypeus brown-yellow, covered with short white hairs and with a row of long white bristles. Chelicerae brown, with yellow distal ends. Sternum yellow. Abdomen yellow, dorsum with a central brownish spot (Fig. 113). Book-lung covers and spinnerets yellow. All legs yellow, but femora, patellae and tibiae I brown. Metatarsi I with a wide proximal brown ring. Femora and patellae II brown. Palps yellow-brown. Palpal structure as in Figs 107–111.

Female: unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is names after Dr J. Millot, who collected the holotype.

DISTRIBUTION. The type locality only.

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